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VOL XXII NO 136 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

CONGRESS SYMPATHY FOR TEXTILE STRIKE

WORKING COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS SITUATION

Acting President Gives Assurance

Mr. Abhyankar Asked To Submit Strike Report To Wardha Meeting

NAGPUR, June 8.

The Associated Press understands that the present Textile Strike situation in Bombay, Nagpur and other centres will be subject of discussion at the ensuing Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on June 12.

FROM A. I. C. C. SECRETARY

This is indicated in a communication which Mr. P. M. Naidu, a member of the Local Strike Committee has received from Mr. Raja Rau, Secretary, All India Congress Committee, to-day

The communication further gives the assurance that men on strike have the wholehearted sympathy of the Congress.

REPORT ON STRIKE SITUATION

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Actinb Congress President has informed the Local Strike Committee that he has asked Mr. Abhyankar, President of the Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, to make a report on the strike situation with a view to placing all facts before the Congress Working Committee at Wardha.—A. P.

Gandhiji On City Strike

BALASORE, June 8.

In the course of an exclusive interview with the Associated Press Gandhiji said that, if he had it in his power, he would, undoubtedly, use it in order to bring about a settlement of the Labour Strike during his visit to Bombay, but he knew that he had none.——A.P.

LIGHTBROCADE CAPTURES THE OAKS

Easy Win By One-and-Half Lengths, Zelina & Instantaneous Following Up

LONDON, June 8.

The Oaks stakes run at Epsom, over a distance of 1 mile and 4 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

LIGHTBROCADE ..... 1.
ZELINA ..... 2.
INSTANTANEOUS ..... 3.

Eight ran.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths and 1|2 length separated the second and third.

Filastic did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the list of probables.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Light brocade; 9 to 4 Zelina and 20 to 1 Instantaneous.

TIME:—2 mins. 35-1|5 secds.—Reuter's Special.

EASY WIN.

The RACE:— Instantaneous jumped to lead from Mistor, Shining Cloud, Call o' Duty. At quarter-mile Lightbrocade moved up second. Coming downhill the order was: Instantaneous, Lightbrocade, Mistor, Campanula, Zelina. Round Tattenham Corner, Instantaneous still led from Lightbrocade, Mistor, Campanula and Zelina. Lightbrocade took command a quarter mile from home, easily held off a late challenge from Zelina and won easily. Campanula stood 4th; Mistor 5th and Chining Cloud 6th.—Reuter's Special.

LORD DURHAN'S LUCK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

At Epsom, glorious weather prevailed. The Oaks was won by Lord Durhans Light-Brocade 7/4 favourite by a length and a half from Mister Michaelino's Zelina, Lord Astor's Instantaneous, half-length behind the third.

Light Brocade was never out of the first two when Instantaneous dropped back. A quarter mile from home, Light Brocade went front, stayed there despite the strong challenge of Steve Donoghue on Zelina.

Campanula the winner of 1000 guineas in which Light Brocade was second finished fourth, never showed true form.

DEWAS CHIEF PENSIONED

SIMLA, June 8.

A happy solution has been found in a new scheme for the administration of Dewas (Senior). The young heir apparent who has been gaining administrative experience for some time past in Bengalore has been installed as the head of the State administration with a Council of 3 members to assist him of whom Sir James Roberts is one. His Highness the Maharaja who will not be returning to his State has been granted an allowance of Rs. 3,500 per month.—A.P.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

BENARES, June 8.

The Associated Press understands that to meet complaints that some Provinces have no representatives on the Congress Parliamentary Board, it is proposed that the Selection Committee which is to be appointed should be given power to coopt one or more representatives from a Province in selecting candidates from that province for the Assembly election. It is hoped that this will meet with the wishes of the provinces concerned. Recommendations of Provincial Congress Committees will, of course, be invited and considered.—A.P.

Brought Up In Luxury They Braved All Trials

Mahatma Pays Tribute To Girls Who Joined His Pilgrimage On Foot In Cause Of Harijans

BALASORE, June 8.

As regards his impressions on the conclusion of his walking tour in Orissa, Gandhiji, said:

"I have always considered Orissa to be the poorest of our provinces. That impression was strengthened by the intimate contact with the villages visited during the tour.

Enforced idleness among the people is appaling. Harijans in the villages I found to be exceptionally clean in their habits. Indeed in some of the villages their homes appeared to be cleaner than the homes of their fellow villagers. Intellectually, too, they appeared to me to be in no way inferior to others in spite of the social handicaps they are living under."

Gandhiji added: "I have nothing but happy memories of the pilgrimage and due opportunity coming to me, I should repeat it on a much larger scale. Utkal co-workers showed great powers of endurance. Their organising ability was of no mean order. Twice during the nights storms swept over us. Volunteers proved equal to the emergency and we were able to pass the nights in more or less comfort.

Our party included girls from Rama Devi's Ashram. I marvelled at their capacity for walking barefooted. Every morning as soon as we reached our destination, these girls went out to Harijan quarters and brought me reports of what they had seen or done. They never knew what fatigue was. Though many of them had been brought up in the lap of luxury, they put with all the trials of the march which was by no means a soft job.

If work is continued with the same enthusiasm and earnestness that were exhibited during the march and the workers concentrate upon Harijan service in villages, more than in cities the result will be startling. I have no doubt that Savarna Hindus' minds are ready. But in order to induce action they require the living touch which could only be supplied by pure-minded workers working in the villages, not by fits and starts, but regularly."

In concluison Gandhiji said that these walking tours had not yet taken place in any other Province except Bihar. In his opinion such tours would become more and more popular as experience grew.—A.P.

Gadhiji Says "No"

DECLINES TO MAKE COMMENT ON GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

BALASORE, June 8.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on Government Communique, lifting the ban on Congress organisations, Gandhiji declined to make any comment at present.

On being told that the whole country was waiting for his lead in this matter, he smilingly replied that the country should know what his lead was.—A.P.

NO FAILURE FOR SATYAGRAHI

Like Mountaineer, He Has To Retrace His Steps Several Times, Says Gandhiji

BHADRAK, June 8.

On behalf of the public of Bhadrak a purse of Rs. 1,000 was presented to Mahatmaji last evening.

Addressing the Harijan workers assembled on that occasion Gandhiji expressed his satisfaction at the enthusiasm displayed by all sections of people throughout Utkal including the women-folk in furtherance of Harijan uplift movement.

"I am returning," said Mahatmaji, "more convinced than ever before that Harijan work is far better done by Padajatra (tour on foot)."

Proceeding Gandhiji exhorted the Harijan workers to concentrate on villages where a majority of Harijans live.

"NO FAILURE"

Referring to a query by one among the audience as to whether suspension of civil disobedience should be interpreted as a verdict of its failure Gandhiji said, "There is no such word as 'failure' in the dictionary of a Satyagrahi. He simply prepares himself according to experience gained at every step. The progress of a Satyagrahi is similar to that of a mountaineer who has in the course of his march got to retrace his steps several times before he ascends a few steps."

Replying to another question how he expected to get Swaraj by restricting the practice of civil disobedience only to himself Gandhiji said, "Wait and you will see".—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY

To-day's Public Meeting At Chaupatty

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists League, a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held at Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the invidious distinction made by the Government in continuing the ban on several National Institutions and demand immediate release of all political prisoners.

Sjt. Kanhyalal M. Munshi will preside and Sjts. B. G. Horniman, Mulraj Karsondas, P R Lele, Abid Ali, Kanthi, Naravne, Mahashabde, Mrs. Shantabai Vengasker and others will speak.

Belgian Govt. Crisis

BRUSSELS, June 8.

The King asked Count de Broqueville to form a new Government.—Reuter.

(The former Government resigned after two Government Bills had been rejected in Parliament).

England v. Australia
1st Test Match
On Page 10

Bombay Prepares For Congress Session

Brisk Enrolment Of Members Commences

B.P.C.C. Rules To Be Relaxed To Expedite Elections Before September

"Chronicle" Special

Arrangements to held fresh elections in Bombay with a view to set up properly constituted Congress organisations before the end of August next to facilitate the preparations for the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress to be held in October have been taken in hand by city Congressmen.

Brisk enrolment of Congress members has already commenced in the city.

R. C. MEMBERSHIP

A Reception Committee for the Bombay Session of the Congress is to be formed even before the elections take place. The membership of the Reception Committee is open to all Congressmen and non-Congressmen believing in the Congress on and on payment of a fee of Rs. 25.

POSSIBLE VENUE

The Backbay Reclamation land is mentioned as the possible venue of the Congress Session in Bombay.

These are among the important subjects which will be discussed at the first meeting of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to be convened after the removal of the ban on the Congress, which will be held at Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road on Sunday afternoon.

B. P. C. C. PERSONNEL

The B. P. C. C. is composed of 77 members including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is an ex-officio member. Of these four are still in Jail and two members have passed away. Invitations to the remaining 71 members have been sent out.

FRESH WARD ELECTIONS

The reorganisation of the Congress Committees is the first subject which is on the agenda. It is stated that Bombay Congressmen want the ward Committees and the B.P.C.C. to be properly constituted and hence a fresh election is to be held before August next.

RELAXATION OF RULES

According to the constitution of the B.P.C.C. at least three months should elapse after the enrolment of Congress members, for an election to take place. But in view of the emergent circumstances arising out of the preparations to be made in connection with the October session of the Congress these rules will be slightly relaxed by agreement and the elections expedited so as to take place by the end of August.

PAY RS. 25.

The second item on the agenda is the question of forming a Reception Committee. The membership to this Committee is open to Congress members and non-members on a payment of Rs 25 as fees. The Backbay reclamation land is mentioned as the possible venue of the Congress in Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside at Sunday's meeting of the B.P.C.C. and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is also expected to be present.

CHANGES IN GANDHIJI'S BOMBAY PROGRAMME

Determined to make a tremendous success of Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour in Bombay, the Provincial Harijan Board met on Friday evening to give finishing touches to the arrangements that are being made for Gandhiji's reception, when he arrives in the city on Thursday next.

About 30 prominent Harijan leaders have been coopted on the Reception Committee, and it is understood the collections for the presentation of a purse to Gandhiji are going on apace.

The meeting slightly revised the programme in connection with Gandhiji's visit. The Azad maidan was finally fixed as the venue for a public meeting but instead of having the women's meeting at Vanita Vishram the venue was changed to the Royal Opera House.

The exact amounts collected so far for the Gandhi purse will be announced in the press very shortly.

MALAVIYA AGAINST CHANGE OF VENUE

BENARES, June 8.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has wired to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj informing him that it will be inconvenient for him and others to reach Wardha on June 12, and he has therefore suggested to him to hold the Congress Working Committee meeting at Poona on June 20, as previously arranged.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT

Workers for the uplift of Harijans feel that Benares should present a purse of Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 to Gandhiji who is expected to arrive in Benares, the stronghold of orthodox Sanatanists on July 24 and stay till the end of the month. Professor Mukut Beharilal, Secretary of the Haijan Seva Sangha, Benares, is meeting prominent citizens in connection with arrangements for Gandhiji's reception.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI FOR WARDHA

BENARES, June 8.

Pandit Malaviya who has been specially invited to attend the Working Committee meeting leaves for Wardha on June 10.—A.P.

WILL GERMANY RETURN TO GENEVA?

Compromise Resolution Embodies Invitation By Big Three

GENEVA, June 8.

France, Britain and the United States' delegates agreed to the resolution being submitted to the Bureau in the afternoon regarding the invitation to Germany to return to the Disarmament Conference.

FRENCH CONCESSION.

EARLIER.

It is understood that the compromise resolution negotiated last night, which the Bureau will discuss in the afternoon contains a French concession to the British demand that there should be a specific reference to the desirability of Germany's return to the Disarmament Conference and the recognition of the necessity of studying the organisation for security. It also provides the resumption of work by both the General Commission and the Political Commission, which commence simultaneously.

It is generally opined that Germany is anxious to resume its place in the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

The recent personal bitterness completely disappeared at the meeting of the Disarmament Bureau when M. Barthou playfully nudged Captain Eden's ribs, hid behind his back amid schoolboy laughter from all sides.

The Bureau passed the compromise resolution, which will be discussed in the General Commission later on. Some criticism of same is expected from Poland and the Soviet's delegates.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 8.

It is confirmed that Chancellor Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini are arranging an early meeting. Time and place of same are not yet fixed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MADRAS GOVT. AND CONGRESS.

OOTACAMUND, June 8.

In pursuance of the Government of India's communique the Madras Government is understood to have decided to lift the ban on the Congress organisation s in this Province and a communication to this effect will be issued in due course. It is pointed out that there is hardly any organisation in this province against which notification cannot be withdrawn. Prisoners now in jail in the province convicted of offences connected with civil disobedience are not more than 20 and their release will be effected steadily.—A. P.

SIMLA ABDUCTION CASE.

(From Our Spec. Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 8.

After examination of further witnesses, including two doctors, the main case, in connection with the abduction of a Hindu girl against Abdul Ghaffar and Abdul Ghani was concluded before the Court of Azizuddin Ahmed, Magistrate.

The two doctors examined were Dr. Miss Erid Street of Lady Reading Hospital and Dr. Kedarnath.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Engineers, Overseers, Inspectors, Clerks, Doctors, Graduates, Undergraduates, Typists, Lawgraduates, Accountants, etc., Consult with Goodwin & Co., Delhi. (2542).

Wanted:—S. T. C. teachers for a local High School. Apply Box No. 2536, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Secretary, Superintendent, Accountant, Cashier, Branch Manager, Clerks for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2540).

Applications with testimonials stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of teachers for Stds. I to VII in the Sarvajanik High School for girls to be opened very soon by the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. Trained and lady teachers will be preferred. Apply before the 15th June, 1934 to:—The Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (8494).

Wanted—A Graduate Teacher and a Drawing and Writing Master immediately. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to The Secretary, V. N. High School, Dharmaj. (8499).

Wanted a teacher, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, to Principal, St. Aloysius' Institute, Cuncolim, Salsete, Goa. (2523).

Wanted in moffusils, near Bombay a Secretary and Cashier for a Limited concern. Salary Rs. 60—75 and 40—50 respectively. First preference to those who are financially sound and can give cash security. Apply Box No. 2539, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—To represent Messrs. M. L. Bose & Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1874) of Calcutta in Bombay Presidency, a really good, capable and experienced man on decent pay and commission. Security essential. Good prospect for an energetic young man. Apply at once with testimonials and photos to: M. L. Bose & Co., Ltd., Lakshmibilas House, 14, Jagannath Dutt Lane, Calcutta. (8491).

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An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheapiy at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

At Specially Reduced Rents For Catholics, nice airy Rooms with electric lights in Dias Buildings, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Station. Centrally situated. Apply A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (2473)

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2543).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let, Flats for Hindus only, airy at Dadar, near Tram Terminus. Moderate rent, apply Manager, Palm Mansion or Phone No. 22894. (2537).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

27. HOTELS.

Dinners And Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2494).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year Arts and Matric Students in Mathematics and Science reopen on 15th June. For sure success in 1935 examinations, join early. For particulars, see K. S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S.T.C., Sir Bhalchandra Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (2522).

New Term for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commences at the Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898, by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2530).

Avoid Unemployment by studying Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Advertising Law, Salesmanship, Insurance, Secretaryship. Reduced fees. Enrolment for Government and all commercial examinations. New term commences from 11 June, 1934. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (2535).

H.P.T. College, Nasik.—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujrati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 6. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1934 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 20th May 1934. (8473).

Aspirant Art Institute—Classes in Drawing and Painting will begin from 11th June. For prospectus apply or see personally between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. S. R. Naik, A.M., G.D. (Art), Aspirant Art Studio, opp. Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, Bombay. (2508).

The South Indian Education Society.—The Society's School at King's Circle, Matunga, re-opened after summer recess on the 5th instant with an additional class—III Form. (2511).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents in every town for Highclass Soaps, Inks, Hairoils, Scents, etc., please write to:—Gujarat Soap Works—Baroda. (2541)

Wanted Chief Agents, Organisers and Agents for Ideal Schemes, Insurances on Salary or Commission. Apply:—The Apex Assurances Ltd., Post Box 638, Bombay. (2529).

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Daily New York Cotton Closing Quotations. Accurate predictions, a trial will convince you beyond your imagination. No fees charged until next day's result. Must share profits. Apply X. Y. Z., C/o "Bombay Chronicle". Personal interview will not be entertained. Client having telephone communication preferred. (2524).

Make money daily. Through one sure New York cotton figure. Charges Rs. 10, if fails Rs. 2 penalty given. Time 9 to 9 p.m. New York Cotton Syndicate, Guido Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road. (2534).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mr. Shadby, Palmist, Astrologer, 235, Huseni Bldg., 1st floor, Frere Road, behind General Post Office. Your Palm is your perfect Horoscope. Consult me in all subjects of your worries, futures, finances, etc. Private interviews. Appointment also. Daily 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. (2526).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

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Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kuttai Estate, Kulu, Punjab.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Valuable rent producing bungalows in a picked locality in Khar, Address Box No. 2545, "Bombay Chronicle".

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OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of valuable building plots at Tardeo on the site of the old Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. Offers should be submitted in sealed covers headed "Offers for Tardeo land" and should reach the undersigned not later than Friday, 22nd June, 1934.

For inspection of the plan and other particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office in Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort.

Dated, this 23rd day of May 1934.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Vendors' Attorneys.
8439

Public Notices

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1947-50

(SECOND ISSUE)

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LISTS WILL BE OPEN FROM TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, AND WILL BE CLOSED WHEN A SUM OF Rs. 32 CRORES HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED, AND IN ANY CASE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE, 1934.

Further particulars on application at the Local Head Offices and Branches of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

The Imperial Bank of India is prepared to make advances repayable by Instalments spread over a period of 15 months to any approved applicant who wishes to subscribe to the loan. Particulars on application at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Bank.

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Applications for the studentships available for the current year for advanced study out of India will be received not later than the 31st of July, 1934, by the Honorary Secretary, The J. N. Tata Education Scheme, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay. Applications should be sent in on a special form, which will be sent on request, and must be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of certificates as to character and physical fitness (including eye-sight) which will not be returned, and a photograph of passport size. Only the applications of students, who have graduated with conspicuous distinction or great success will be considered. The Honorary Secretary regrets that he cannot answer queries from candidates, who do not possess the above qualifications.

Bombay, 6th June, 1934.
8500

Legal Notices

NOTICE

PUBLIC are hereby informed that our clients Messrs. Dolatram Mohandas, who are carrying on business of dealing in piecegoods for the last several years in Bombay and also at Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Delhi, Amritsar and Peshawar in India, and who are also carrying on business of Dyeing and Bleaching piece goods at Mahim in Bombay in the name of Dolatram Dyeing and Bleaching mills have been stamping since a long time their goods dyed at their mills with several different numbers including Nos. 37600 1075, 4435 1/2 and the goods stamped with the said numbers are known to be our clients goods. Our clients have made a declaration as to the said numbers before the Sub-Registrar of Bombay and have registered it. Our clients claim the exclusive right of using the said numbers and of stamping the said numbers on piece goods as aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of June 1934.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM
Attorneys for Messrs.
Dolatram Mohandas.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
8511

NOTICE

TI-TROL and MELASOL, the Australian Antiseptic Oil and Solution, now available at all local Chemists. Ti-trol is 11 times stronger than Carbolic, Non-irritant and Non-poisonous. Recommended by the Medical and Dental Professions of Australia

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AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALES OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at the junction of Tardeo Road and Sleater Road, on Friday, the 15th June, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Golwalla & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Nowroji Motabhoy and on account and at the risk of Pirozshaw Rustomji Daruwalla who had agreed to purchase the property.

All that piece or leasehold land admeasuring about 1395 sq. yards (being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about 21736 sq yards) together with bungalows messuages, houses and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Tardeo Rd. and Sleater Rd. bearing Collector's Old Nos. 54.55. 104, 150, 151, 307, 385, 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 210, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207, New Survey No. 7049, Cadastral Survey No. 16 of Tardeo Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 3688 (8C), 3689 (1), (2), (3), Street Nos. 19D Sleater Road and Nos. 23, 25, 53A, 53B Tardeo Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Golwalla & Co., Attorneys for Mr. R. N. Motabhoy, 143-145, Esplanade Road, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS & FURNISHERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. S. Katpitia and Co., attorneys for the party concerned. Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th day of June 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable immovable landed property situated at Jackeria Musjid Street:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, together with all buildings, tenements and houses standing thereon situate at Jackeria Musjid Street formerly known as Dontad Street and also as a Dontad Second Row in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of the Collector's New Survey No 3090 and Cadastral Survey No. 1467, of Mandvi Division and as assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2705 and Street Nos. 15 and 21 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Fakir Mahomed Poshandari on or towards the East by a sweepers Gully on or towards the South by Government vacant land and on or towards the West by Jackeria Musjid Street formerly known as Dontad Street and also as Dontad Second Row aforesaid and all which said land and premises are now and have for some years past been in the possession and occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 2, "KASHGAR," PALLI HILL, BANDRA

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield drawing-room suites, fancy cabinets, show-cases, and mirror-door almyrahs, blackwood palm-stands, writing table, verandah furniture, dressing table, chest of drawers, centre-tables, brass and China ornaments, teapoys, etc.

The property of M. Gunn Esqr., Accountant, Eastern Bank Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TELWADY IN VITHALWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Keshavlal Kalidas the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURLAY, the 16th, Inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Freehold land with dwelling-house at Telwady in Vithalwady admeasuring about 68 Square Yards, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1533 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 1705, Street No. 90.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Government land with dwelling-house at Telwady in Vithalwady admeasuring about 68 Square Yards, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1534 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 1707, Street No. 92-94.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 10th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of Complete Bungalow Furniture, Sofa, Cabinet, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) English Chubb Safes, Musical Box, Tilting Chesterfield suites, Wardrobes, Bed with Box Matress, Ice Refrigerator, Bronze Fountain, Chinese Cabinet, Dining Table Chairs, Glassware, etc., at CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, next to VIANELI'S RESTAURANT.

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Of Twenty-Nine Mills Kept Open Only Nine Work With Full Complement

Strike Committee's Move To Intensify Picketing: Demonstration Before Crown Mills

In pursuance of their belief that the textile strike is fizzling out, the millowners of Bombay kept four more mills open on Friday. Their optimism, however, appeared to have been without foundation as all the mills were poorly attended.

Of the 29 mills kept open in the city only 9 could said to be working with a full complement of operatives.

PICKETING INTENSIFIED.

With all hopes of an amicable settlement having now been shattered, the Strike Committee is attempting to intensify picketing.

The Crown mill continued to be kept open on Friday, but the number of pickets placed in front of the mills was increased. There were some hostile demonstrations on the part of strikers in front of the mills, but as the mill was strongly guarded by police nothing untoward happened. Four persons arrested in front of the mills, were later released by the De-Lisle Road Police.

The four new mills which were kept open on Friday were the Apollo Mills, Dawn Mills, Great Western Mills and the Standard Mills.

The Apollo Mills belongs to the E. D. Sassoon group which had declared a lock out some days ago.

Strike Leaders At Variance.

Meanwhile the gulf existing between the strike leaders due to difference of opinion is widening. The Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has convened a meeting to consider the question and express the opinion that the expulsion of Mr. Khandalkar and Mr. Alwe from the Joint Strike Committee was illegal, and that the Joint Strike Committee has no power to expel any member.

STRIKE POSITION

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association says: —

There has been a great improvement in the attendance today, and 43,063 operatives, 4,000 more men than yesterday,—are at work. Sixteen mills are fully working as against 12 yesterday and more and more mills are opening up.

JAM MILL OWNER CHARGED

Steam Boilers Inspector Alleges Breach Of Smoke Nuisances Act

A complaint against the owner and managing agent of the Jam Mill No. 1, Lal Baug, was filed in the Court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day, charging them with breach of the Smoke Nuisances' Act.

The Jam Manufacturing Co., which owns the mill, is the first accused.

Haridas Vassanji and Gopalji Hemraj, who are the Managing Agents, are the second and third accused respectively and Mr. Sorabji B. Patel, who is the person superintending the furnaces, fludes and chimney, is the fourth accused.

The complaint was filed at the instance of Mr. Shankerlal Harkissen Thaker, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

It was alleged that on April 4, 1934, the accused committed a breach of Rule 23, Clause 3 of the Act, in that they allowed the chimney of the Jam Mill, No. 1, to emit smoke for a greater length of time than is permissible by this Rule. Between 8-45 and 9-45 a.m., the said chimney emitted smoke of densitive scale. No. 5 and No. 4 for 5 and 15 minutes respectively, as against the permissible limit of 5 and 6 minutes.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against the accused, returnable on July 2, 1934.

The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. The first accused is defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, and the second and third accused are defended by Mr. Fazl G. R. Khairaz.

Mr. Suleman Haji Mahomed Chinoy (garlanded) and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, the well-known Ahmedabad millowner, (right) arrived in Bombay after an extensive tour over Europe.

IMPORT DUTY ON RICE

Bhore Warns Against Retaliation

SIMLA, June 8.

Interesting discussion took place at the Crop Planning Conference on the Advisory Sub-Committees proposal for an import duty of Re. 1/4 per maund of rice and fifteen annas per maund of paddy imported from foreign or non-Empire countries.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that the question was already engaging the attention of the Government of India and was in fact under reference with the Governments concerned, namely Siam and Indo-China. He warned the Conference against any action which might tend to retaliatory measures by other countries.—A.P.

HORNIMAN DEFAMATION CASE

Complaint Against Non-Production Of Required Books

In the case of defamation filed against Mr. B. G. Horniman by Bhagwandas Laxmidas, Mr. Reuben Solomon, on behalf of the complainant, appeared in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court on Friday and produced two files of incomplete insurance business and the peon letter book, relating to the same.

Subsequently Mr. Fazl Khairaz, on behalf of Mr. Horniman, drew the attention of the Magistrate to the fact that the complainant had failed to produce any books relating to his business in gold silver, cotton and seeds, while the files that were produced regarding insurance business were subsequent to the date on which the article, of which he complains of, appeared in "The Bombay Sentinel".

He drew His Worship's attention to this fact because, he said, it would be open to him (counsel for the accused) to question whether these documents may have been arranged subsequently, because there was no reason why they should not have been produced in the Court on Thursday.

MILL WORKERS CUSTODIED

Amritia Rama, and three other mill workers were arrested on Thursday and were remanded to police custody up to 13th instant, by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

The Police alleged that on June 4, a jobber of the New Great Eastern Mill, was assaulted and had a tooth knocked out and received several injuries.

STRIKE IN KARACHI

KARACHI, June 8.

The strike of labourers in the Railway godown continued this morning and as soon as the gates opened the strikers drew up a cordon in front of the gates thus blockeding the entrances and cutting off loyal workers from work. Police intervened but the strikers are stated to have rushed to waiting police lorries, alleged to have roughly handled a Jamadar and loyal workers.

Thirteen strikers were arrested and Police are guarding the area.

PICK-POCKETING IN VICTORIA GARDENS

Victim Robbed While Watching Alligators

The story how a visitor to the Victoria Gardens as he was intently watching the alligators, was duped by two pick-pocketers, was related before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, 6th Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Friday, when the Police applied for remand of the accused Nasima Pirappa and Abdul Rahiman Fakir.

It appears that while the complainant in the case was watching the alligators he felt a tug at his left-hand shirt pocket, and becoming suspicious turned round and saw the two accused standing next to him. He found his pocket cut and annas fifteen that he carried in the pocket missing.

It is alleged that some persons actually saw the accused cutting the pocket. The suspects were arrested by the Park Keepers but on search no trace of complainant's money or of the instrument used was found.

Pending enquiries the accused were remanded into police custody till the 11th instant.

This is the 2nd case where the same modus operadi by cutting through the pocket by use of sharp instruments has been adopted.

DECCAN SUGARCANE PRIZE SCHEME

Several entries in connection with the above scheme have been already received, but as a desire has been expressed in some quarters for a further extension of the date for the receipt of applications, it is announced that the Committee of Judges in connection with the Prize Scheme has decided at their last meeting to further extend the last date for the receipt of such applications to 30th June.

Intending competitors should send in their applications by the end of this month. Forms of applications can be had of the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

BENGAL DANCING PUCCA INDIAN ART

It Is Not Slavish Imitation Of Western Art, Says Tagore

COLOMBO, June 8.

Speaking at a meeting at Panadura where he was given a reception, Dr. Tagore gave some explanation about a letter that recently appeared in one of the morning papers here about Bengal dancing. The correspondent stated that it was a feeble imitation of Highland dancing.

"It is not so", said the Poet, "and everything we sing and dance is our Indian art and national creations. It is not right to say that everything in the East is an imitation of the West."—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON KURLA WORKER

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 8.

The peaceful nature of the textile strike in Kurla so far was marred yesterday afternoon by an alleged assault on Ramchandra Raoba, a mill worker, who was returning to work after the recess, with a bamboo stick by some persons, alleged to be strikers. The assailants having disappeared soon after the alleged incident, none has been arrested as yet.

As regards attendance of operatives in the Swadeshi Mill, when it opened this morning, out of 1,286 workers, who turned up, 1,222 were taken in, while the rest were sent back, as no work could be found for them.

The local strike has entered into the sixth week to-day. Throughout the period, the new Kurla Mills has remained closed, no effort having been made by the management to reopen it.

MONSOON ADVANCE MAINTAINED

Western Disturbance Persists Over Extreme North

POONA, June 8.

The advance of the monsoon in the south and the Central Bay of Bengal is maintained. Signs are also noticeable of the northward extension of the monsoon current in the Southeast Arabian sea.

There has been fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in Burma, Malabar, Bombay Deccan and West Central Provinces, while a few showers have occurred in Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Konkan, Bihar, and Orissa, Bengal and Assam.

Western disturbance persists over the extreme north and has caused fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms in the hills of the Northwest India and in Southwest Punjab. The day temperature has been above normal in Hyderabad and East Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Amherst three inches, Diamond Island one and half, Rangoon, Bassein, Lashio half, Shillong one, Chittagong three-quarters, Jessore, Calcutta, Cox's Bazar half, Hazaribagh quarter, Dehra Dun, Nagpur half, Saugor, Amraoti quarter, Multan, Parachinar half, Khanpur, Drosh quarter, Calicut, Cochin three, Mangalore, Cuddapah one and half, Poona, Kodaikanal, Bombay one, Ahmednagar three-quarters, Aurangabad, Trivandrum half, Malegaon, Gulbarga, Nellore quarter.

FORECAST:

Rainfall will increase in Burma and Malabar and thunderstorms will continue to be fairly widespread in rest of peninsula and occur at a few stations in Central Provinces and Northeast India. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely in Northwest India.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF DEWAS

PONDICHERRY, June 5.

Enquiries regarding the health of the Maharajah of Dewas (Senior) show that His Highness has not been keeping the best of health for some time past in view of the recent long dietic abstinence he underwent. It is stated there is no room for any anxiety about his health at present.—A.P.

PATHE

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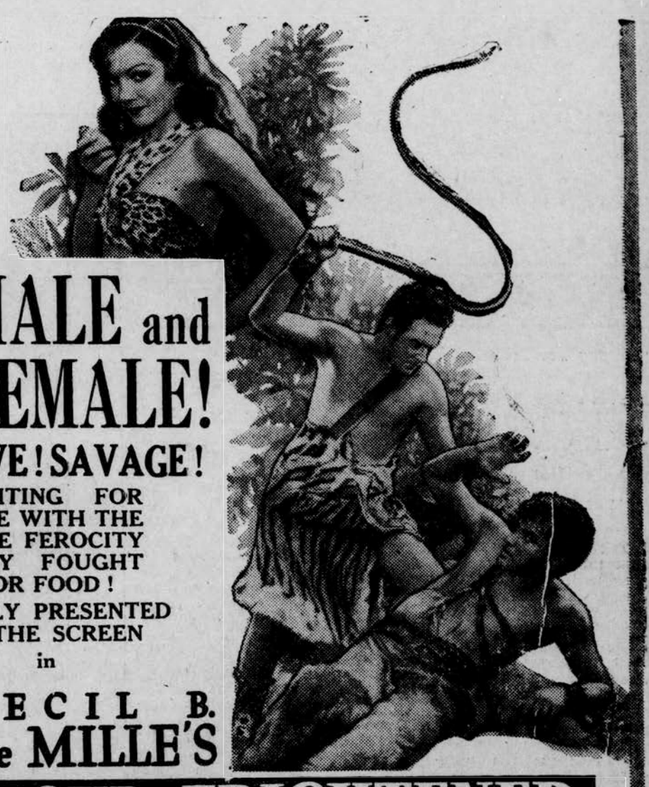
GRAND GALA OPENING TO-DAY



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GRACEFUL & SAVAGE AS THE ANIMAL, WHOSE SKINS SHE WORE—
AN UNTAMED BEAUTY OF THE JUNGLE.

DUE TO HEAVY RUSH LAST WEEK, HUNDREDS HAVE NOT GOT ADMISSION

IT IS DECIDED TO CONTINUE THIS

ASTOUNDING & SENSATIONAL PICTURE,

SECOND WEEK

For the first time in history
THE KING OF BEASTS BATTLES
THE MONARCH OF THE JUNGLE

In murderous frenzy the lion and the tiger struggle... dagger-like teeth bite savagely... claws like tempered steel rend living flesh...to settle the age-old question "Which is king?"

DEVIL TIGER

ASIA'S FIERCEST JUNGLE BEASTS CLASH IN MORTAL COMBAT!!!

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director of "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"

Story by James O. Spearing
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COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 23rd JUNE

A MIGHTY MONUMENTAL GORGEOUS PICTURE

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

all for one and one for all! The swords of all Europe could not divide

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

a Darryl F. Zanuck production released through United Artists—a picture of which the world may be justly proud featuring

GEORGE ARLISS
GEORGE ARLISS

and a notable eminent cast.

Commencing Saturday 23rd JUNE

at the

WELLINGTON

Plans Now Open.

IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN

"BALA-JOBAN" (MINERVA)—"FOUR FRIGHTENED PEOPLE" (PATHE) "CAT AND THE FIDDLE"—(REGAL)—AKASHWANI (MAJESTIC)

"Looking For Trouble" now shown at the Wellington.

"LOOKING FOR TROUBLE"

Comedy Thriller At The Wellington

A fascinating glimpse behind the scenes of Telephonedom is offered in "Looking for Trouble" the fast-moving and romantic story of adventure, which is the feature film attraction at the Wellington beginning to-day.

One of the scenes is taken in the greatest telephone exchange of the world where all the operatives are lovely young girls, each of whom speak English and other continental languages with equal fluency. Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie compose the wise-cracking team of adventurous trouble—hunters who have some thrilling experiences with wire-tappers and gangsters, involving them in the solving of mystery death bank robberies and finally find themselves atop swaying telephone poles while the earth below them is rent asunder by the greatest earthquake in history that ever shook the earth. The pretty and adorable Constance Cummings and Arline Judge are the love-interest which helps to keep the story moving at a pace that never lets up from the beginning to the end of the picture. The story combines side splitting comedy, double-barrelled romance and exciting adventure all centered round two "trouble Shooters" the official title for the intrepid linesmen, who brave blizzards, fire, storms and flood's in order that man's communication with his fellow man may not be interrupted. The programme includes the Waltz Disney Silly Symphony Musical all-colour cartoon "Old King Cole."

"THEY CALL IT SIN"

At The Carlton

Loretta Young and George Brent, Hollywood's latest and most popular co-starring team bring a new type of screen romance in "They Call It Sin," the First National picture which opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre.

Three men in love with one woman and for three different reasons, is the starting point from which the story moves. This drama is shaded by both comedy and music, each of which play an important part in the story. The musical sequences usher in three new songs of the popular hit variety.

The comedy centers mostly around the important role which is played by Una Merkel as a wisecracking show girl—a role novel to this sparkling comedienne but which affords her a splendid opportunity to play for laughs.

Prominent roles are assigned to Helen Vinson, Joe Cawthorne, Nella Walker, Elizabeth Patterson and Erville Alderson.

SECOND WEEK OF "AKASHWANI"

At The Majestic

Continued for the 2nd week at the Majestic Kolhapur Cinetone's Marathi Maiden Talkie, "Akashwani" has many wonders combined in one. The cast comprises of Leela, Vinayak, Pendharkar and Phatak (a latest addition to the Cine-world). Leela in her role of Deoki is again in her gait. Mr. Phatak though new to the audible screen is sufficiently moulded to Kansa's active regin to which Baburao Pendharkar—Dikpal, super adds a note of sound face-notes and tune voices.

The settings, the photography, and the recording accompanied by best musical direction, are appropriately managed.

LUCKY DEVILS

At The Capitol

We went behind the scenes of Hollywood last night to see its unsung heroes, the stunt-men, who risk their lives so that we may have thrills served with our films. And the 50-a-day daredevils have their innings at the Capitol Theatre, taking our breath away in every foot of "Lucky Devils." Thrill is a by-word to Hollywood stunt-men. Courageously, they brave every conceivable hazard, risking life and limb to crash automobiles into plate glass; fight on foot-wide prison-walls; swing across buildings; fight on burning roofs and tumble fifty feet to earth through a skylight. Here is a dramatic low down on how Hollywood performs difficult stunts which precipitate the question "Do they really do it?" Bill Boyd employs his virile physique and personality with realism in a sincere, convincing portrayal. As Skipper, head stunt man, he saves an "extra" girl from suicide. Upsetting his theory that stuntsmanship and romance do not mix, he marries her. He acquires a fear of death and loses his nerve. He works as a day labourer, and eventually becomes despondent when his wife anticipates a baby; he is penniless. A stunting job is available. He undertakes the execution of a death-ride in a canoe across tumultuous rapids in a tense dramatic climax which kept an audience glued to the edge of the seats. Dorothy Wilson, recently soaring to prominence as the R-K-O-Radio stenographer featured in the "Age of Consent," gives an able dramatic portrayal as Skipper's wife. Wm. Gargan, stage-star, whose recent role in "The Animal Kingdom" added to his laurels, is well cast as a member of "The Lucky Devils" club. Rosco Ates is conventionally hilarious with his stuttering humour; William Bakewell, Creighton Chaney, Bruce Cabot, Julie Haydon and Phyllis Fraser complete an adequate featured cast. Ralph Ince directed "Lucky Devils."

"The Cat And The Fiddle" with Jeanette Macdonald now screened at the Regal.

HEALTH FILMS

Shown At Simla

Two new health films were released in Simla to-day under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society. A private exhibition of these films was given at the Elphinstone Cinema, by kind permission of the Manager, before a number of guests who included Sir Ernest Burdon, Acting Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society, Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman, Officiating Director of Public Health, Punjab, Mr. F. D. Brayne, I.C.S., Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lady Bhore, Lt. Colonel G. G. Jolly, I.M.S., Major Chatterjee, I.M.S. and others.

The first film shown was one of three reels produced in Delhi by the Red Cross Cinema Production Bureau entitled "How to prevent blindness." It depicts the main causes of eye diseases and describes what steps should be taken to prevent them. The titles are in English, Urdu and Hindi.

The second film, "The King of the Flies," is based on a fairy story written by Mr. F. L. Brayne which supplies a romantic setting. The moral is that an army of flies may be ever more dangerous than an army of soldiers—is well emphasised. This film was produced by the United Provinces Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Those who are interested in obtaining copies of these films, either on loan or purchase, should apply to the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Simla.—United Press.

"BALA JOBAN"

At The Minerva

This is a social picture produced by the Gandharva Cinetone of Bombay and is running at the Minerva Talkies. Radha the daughter of a poor clerk is the unhappy target of society scandal being young and beautiful but poor. Her father Ramprasad goaded by the venomous tongues of the neighbours commits theft to get his daughter married but he is caught and convicted. And now the girl comes across Mohan the only son of a rich millowner who believed life to be one long picnic. Mohan falls in love with her. After several adventures Mohan succeeds in getting Radha to his house. But Mohan's father presents the entry of the pauper girl to his household with the result that Mohan leaves his father's roof in search of love and adventure. Then follow soul-killing and gruelling days Mohan gets a job and then things take a dramatic turn for the good as all cinema stories do.

The picture is directed by Mr. Baburao Patel who easily secures a great place as one of the best directors in Indian Filmland. Padmadevi, appropriately called the 'Bulbul of Bengal' acquits herself well. Two melodious songs are sung by this artiste. The picture on the whole is full of good music by Gulab and Marutirao.

RAMON NOVARRO AND JEANETTE MACDONALD

"In Cat And The Fiddle" At The Regal

Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald, two of the screen's foremost romantic singing stars, are united at the Regal Theatre this week in one of the really memorable photoplays of the year. It is "The Cat and The Fiddle", which, as you probably surmise, has nothing whatever to do with cats and very little with fiddles. It is high romance flavoured with heart-drama and spiced with some of the most glorious music of recent years. The Cat and the Fiddle opens to-day at the Regal to score an instantaneous hit. The picture is memorable for several reasons. First, perhaps, because it gives romantic Ramon Novarro an opportunity to really make love in that whimsically delightful way that every woman adores. Second, because it gives Jeanette MacDonald her first really romantic role; she was interesting and amusing in her love scenes with Chevalier in recent films, but not until now has been given an opportunity to demonstrate her amazing emotional depth. And third-and perhaps it should have been first—because the Cat and the Fiddle embodies such glorious harmony that, when Ramon and Jeanette sing it, it will linger in memory for many a day. The music is interpolated into the production in such deft fashion that one has the feeling it is "motivated" that it advances rather than retards the action of the plot. There is a reason for every song, although such music, frankly, would be welcome without any more reason than its own beauty. "The Cat and The Fiddle," concerns the romance of two young music students in Brussels. After a delightful courtship, Ramon wins Jeanette's love and they live together in Paris, where she becomes a popular and successful composer. Novarro, however, cannot work in their new and luxurious surroundings. He wants to go back to the tiny flat in Brussels, Jeanette, because she loves him, decides to give up her own career and go with him, but Ramon is persuaded by Frank Morgan, playing a wealthy impressario, that he is ruining Jeanette's career. He pretends that he does not love her and goes away, leaving her broken hearted. Desperately unhappy, Ramon finishes his operetta, called "The Cat and the Fiddle", and arranges to produce it in Paris with the financial aid of the testy husband of Vivienne Segal, who plan enormous prima donna. Miss Segal becomes infatuated with Ramon and her husband surprises her in an off stage love scene with the reluctant young composer. He withdraws his support and takes his wife out of the play. The musicians and the leading man desert Ramon on the eve of the opening. How Jeanette, whose love has never, wavered, comes to his assistance in his darkest hour, and how they are reunited while the music soars to ecstatic heights is the spine-tingling climax. Such songs as "The Night was made for Love," "She didn't say Yes," "One Moment Alone," "A New Love Is Old," "The Love Parade" and "Try to Forget" are heard during the picture-most of them are sung by Novarro and Miss MacDonald, but Vivienne Segal's lovely soprano voice is a distinct hit, as is the voice of a new comer, Earl Oxford. Morgan, as the impressario who has romantic designs on Jeanette contributes a sterling performance. Charles Butterworth scores one of his characteristic comedy characterization and Jean Hersholt is delightful as Ramon's professor and friend.

"DEVIL TIGER"

Second Week At Roxy

Though the above Film was screened at Roxy last week, 3 shows a day, many people could not get an entrance, due to the heavy rush.

It is an engagement of the picture that has been hailed as the most terrific of all animal productions." Devil Tiger," is the record of a group of people who cut their way through the tangles of the Asiatic jungle, woven by untouched nature for thousands of years It is the picturization of man's latest battle with the elements, that have baffled explores for centuries. It is an expedition into bare danger, with nature and nature's killer as the enemies that will not quit fighting until they are entirely subdued. This is the setting for a story and a battle that thunders high above any of the trials to which mere man has ever been submitted. It is no simple tale of a group in quest of terror. It is more the steady pounding of catastrophe after catastrophe on the spirits of three intrepid souls until they are all but swallowed up by the ravages that are the jungle. Animals reptiles, insects as large as your hand. These were the daily fare of the three, thrown from the safety and comfort of civilization into the menacing elements of a wild world they barely knew Swamps, torrential rains, the moulding rot of ages. Such was the daily accompaniment of their adventure.

Tribute To Master Mohan Of 'Bhakta Pralhad' Fame

Master Mohan, admired by all these who had the opportunity of seeing him in Saraswatee Cinetone's Marathi musical talkie, 'Bhakta-Pralhad' was honoured in Poona at Minerva Talkies at the hands of Deshbhakta Sjt. Tatyasaheb Kelkar on Thursday the 7th June 1934 at 10 p.m. M/S Saraswatee Cinetone, Poona, also presented a purse containing Rs. 1001/ to Master Mohan in appreciation of his super talents.

"They Call It Sin"—Loretta Young and George Brent at Carlton.

"Four Frightened People" with Claudette Colbert now presented at Pathe.

"FOUR FRIGHTENED PEOPLE"

Opens At Pathe To-day

Another bull's eye in entertainment is scored by Cecil B. De Mille in his latest Paramount picture "Four Frightened People" which opens to-day at Pathe and features Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall, Mary Boland, and William Gargan. It is one of the most eye-filling pictures that has come to the screen in a long time, containing every ingredient of first class entertainment. De Mille still upholds his reputation for breath-taking settings. The various jungle backgrounds used in the picture are more startling than anything that Hollywood has ever built. Through these settings, five characters weave a story of adventure that never lets up in intense interest for one moment. The story deals with four highly cultured people who are forced to abandon a Dutch steamer. One is a young, prudish school teacher, another a women's club lecturer, another a newspaper correspondent, and the fourth a rubber chemist. When they discover bubonic plague on board, they manage to escape ashore into a wild seceion of the Malay Peninsula. In order to reach the nearest seaport, they hire a half-caste guide. Instead of the three days jungle which they had expected, they become lost for months. As they are forced more and more to primitive modes of living, the veneer of civilization slips from them and they revert to prehistoric ancestry. The school teacher, heretofore considered merely a nuisance by the men, blossoms into a glorious jungle creature whose word is law, and her beauty causes the men to fight over her, thereby providing substance for developments which make this story one of great audience appeal.

De Mille's always reliable direction has gone a few points beyond what is expected of him. It marks a high point in his long screen careers.

Aided by the photography of Karl Struss, this picture is something unusual in screen entertainment.

Also another of Betty Boop's latest cartoons entitled "Red Hot Mama" is added to the Programme.

Kumari Padma in "Bala Joban" shown at Minerva Talkies

FRENCH GIRL FIGHTS LIONESS

Saves Soldier From Beast's Jaws In Paris Street

A girl founght a lioness in the streets of Paris to save the life of Marcel Levrel, of the French Air Force, who had fallen into the beast's clutches.

This struggle followed the escape of the lioness and two lions from a menagerie in the early hours of the morning, says the Paris correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Levrel encountered the lioness as he turned a corner. Panic-stricken, the soldier fled with the beast in hot pursuit.

Within a few seconds the man had been felled by a heavy blow on the back. He was torn and mauled as he lay on the ground.

By this time a postman had raised the alarm at the menagerie. Martha the Corsican, a girl lion-tamer, leapt from her bed and dashed in her night-clothes to the rescue.

She threw her arms about the lioness, which ytook its teeth from the prostrate soldier's shoulder, and turned to meet its new foe. Girl and beast were rolling on the grund when men from the menagerie arrived with iron bars and ropes to secure the lioness.

TWO-HOUR HUNT

The two lions were hunted through the streets for almost a couple of hours before being rounded up. Men and women rushed in terror into doorways as the wild animals loped in and out of the traffic.

Levrel is now in hospital. His rescuer escaped with only a few scratches.

GALE HAVOC AT SUKKUR

KARACHI, June 8.

The Sukkur district is reported to have experienced a heavy gale accompanied by rain last night as a result of which a number of trees were uprotted and thatched huts collapsed rendering a number of poor people homeless. No loss of life is reported.—A.P.

"Lucky Devils" shown at the Capitol.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 13 1990
Muslim: Safar 26 1353
Parsi: Deh 6 1303
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 15m
High Water: 10-38 22-02
Low Water: 3-38, 16-39

S.S. "Mongolia" with Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Building, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12

Improvements Committee, Municipal Hall, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Cat and the Fiddle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Lucky Devils". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"They Call It Sin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Four Frightened People" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Looking For Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Noor-e-Islam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"Perils of Pauline". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m

MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-15 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA

The annual general meeting of the above Library will be held in the Library Hall on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES

There will be a solemn high mass at the Church of St. Joseph, Umerkhadi, at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

'C' WARD CONGRESS MEETING

The meeting of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Committee's Office at Kalbadevi Road.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the 'F' Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar Building, Parel, Poibawdi Naka.

DABUL DEMONSTRATION

A public demonstration in honour of Mr. V. da Braganca-Cunha will be held on Saturday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) the 9th instant in the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA

The eighth fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidhyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Vidhyalaya, Khetwadi Main Road.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a sample bottle of red marking ink from Mr. G. P. Shahuna, Kanpith Bazar, Surat.

AT HOME TO BRAGANCA CUNHA

There will be an At Home, by friends and admirers on Sunday at 6 p.m. at the Scout Hall, Esplanade Maidan, in honour of Senhor V. de Braganca Cunha, a prominent member of the Goan community who is sailing to Europe for a long stay by s.s. 'Victoria' on the 11th instant.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5-0 p.m Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema. 6-0 p.m. Children's Hour. P. M. Mistry, Stories in Gujerati. 6-30 p.m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 7-30 p.m. Musical Selections. 8-45 p.m. Commercial News. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Jaddanbai with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

BENGAL CLUB

The Bengal Club will stage Dr. Tagore's 'Bisarjan' in aid of Behar Earthquake Relief Fund to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

Restrictions on the booking of parcels for and from Bairagania have been withdrawn.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION

The annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-0 p.m. in the Tiffin Rooms of the Accounts Office, V. T. Annexe, Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

LAXMI TUTORIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Under the auspices of the above Institute, Mr. M. A. Subha Ram of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writer's Association will deliver a lecture on the "Shorthand Typist" to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Institute.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo on June 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 11.

IN AID OF 'QUAKE RELIEF

In aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, the members of the Bengal Club will stage "Bisrarjan" (Sacrifice) by poet Rabindranath Tagore, to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

MALARIA CARRIER

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ended 2nd instant:—

In Ardeshir Dady Street at No. 76, in a cistern; in Ripon Road at No. 64 in a vats; in Haines Road at No. 946 in a drain, vats and a mill tank; in DeLisle Road at No. 377-A in a well and Tulsi Pipe Line at Grass plot, in a grass plot.

PIONEER ADVERTISING SERVICE AGENCY

One of the oldest established British Advertising Agencies to specialise in advertising in the British Empire, D. J. Keymer and Co Ltd., have found it necessary owing to continual expansion of their business, to remove from their present address, 1/3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C. 4, to Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2. There they will have still further accommodation to meet every contingency necessary to modern business development.

They have occupied offices at their old address for the past ninety years.

During the last decade, D. J. Keymer and Co. Ltd., opened and established Branch Service, Advertising Offices in Bombay and Calcutta, and have always had important contracts in various cities of the countries that make up the British Commonwealth of Nations.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT.'S POLICY

Public Meeting To-day At Chaupatty

Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Chaupatty to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p m to protest against the invidious distinction made by the Government in continuing the ban on several National Institutions and to demand immediate release of all political prisoners.

Sjt. Kanhyalal M Munshi will preside and Sjts. B. G. Horniman Mulraj Karsondas, Abid Ali, P.R. Lele, Parthi, Naravne Mrs Shantabai Vengaskar and others will speak.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN SIND

The Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind, for the calendar year 1933 just published states that there was a decrease of 1,250 in the number of reported cognizable offences during the year, the figures having fallen from 13,629 to 12,379. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code dropped from 12,490 to 11,803 and cases under Class VI (which are principally offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable) from 1,139 to 576. All the districts, except Dadu, contributed to the decrease. There was a reduction under the heads "House-breaking Offences" and "Cattle-Thefts." The main reason given for the decrease are: the cessation of political agitation during the year, which enabled the police to give more attention to the prevention of crime; increased demand for labour in the newly-irrigated areas and the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act against habitual cattle-thieves.

SUBURBAN PURSE TO MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi will address a public meeting at Santa Cruz on the 17th instant when a purse collected in the suburbs will be presented to him.

The collection work has already begun in Santa Cruz and Vile Parle. Other suburban workers are requested to begin their work soon.

The suburban residents are requested to contribute liberally in this purse and help Harijans in their amelioration.

VYAPARI MAHAMANDAL

As a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to express condolence at the sad demise of Sheth Lalji Naranji, is convened by the Sheriff on Monday, the 11th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Town Hall, it is hereby recommended that the member-bodies, affiliated to this Mahamandal should observe half holiday on the same day.

SHORT-HAND TYPIST

Under the auspicious of The Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Mr. M. A. Subba Ram of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writer's Association will deliver a lecture on "Shorthand Typist" to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Institute.

DEATH OF MRS. Z. A. BARNI

We regret to learn that Mrs. Barni, the wife of Mr. Z. A. Barni of the Oriental Translator's Office, Bombay, died on Friday morning at her residence in Ripon Road.

Mr. Barni will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in his sad bereavements.

J. P. MURDER CASE

Accused Committed To Sessions

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Friday, framed charges of attempted murder and abetment against Samanadar Najim and Sarwardin Mohemdin, Pathan and ordered them to stand the trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The story for the prosecution was that on February 24 last, the accused attempted to murder Khan Saheb Abdul Qudus Khan a City Merchant and J.P. outside the office of the P. & O. Company at Ballard Estate. It was alleged that the first accused stabbed the Khan Saheb with a knife and was dancing along the road, when he was arrested by Sergeant Kilbourne. The second accused was arrested as an accomplice.

Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. I.S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

6 MONTHS' JAIL FOR LABOUR LEADER

Incitement To Violence Charge Upheld

"The last sentence in the speech in which reference to the dead bodies of the Police is made makes it abundantly clear that the accused has instigated his hearers to assault and cause hurt to the police. In fact the burden of the speech is that the police must be put down by any means whatsoever including violence, before the strikers could successfully launch their campaign against the Millowners," observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, in convicting and sentencing Mr. D. S. Vaidya, a Labour leader and Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, and sentencing him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE"

The accused was charged with incitement to violence and criminal intimidation against police in the discharge of their duties, by delivering an objectionable speech on the 27th April, at a meeting held at the Kamgar Maidan, attended by about 10,000 workers.

He was charged under section 117 read with 188 and 353 I.P.C.

It was alleged that in the course of his speech the accused referred to police firing on the 27th morning and warned the workers that similar fate awaited them unless they took drastic steps in dealing with the police before they carried on their offensive against the millowners.

"A DREADFUL PICTURE"

In his judgment the Magistrate stated: "In his speech the accused draws a dreadful picture of the atrocities committed by the police upon the mill strikers. He tells them that a motor lorry of armed police began to move about and firing had begun, one shot being fired in the air and the next at the workers. Next he gives an instance of a man trying to avoid a motor car or a tram car in crossing the road, who was belaboured and beaten like an animal by the police, till he became unconscious and till his bones were broken. After relating these and other instances the accused tells his hearers that they had only a fore-taste of the firing, mightier calamities are yet to follow, viz., attempts will be made to open fire by machine-guns."

WHAT HE MEANT

The Magistrate went on: "The defence counsel has told us that this is a very innocuous speech and the accused did not incite them to violence at all. The accused, however, in his statement says: 'It is clear, therefore, that if any incitement was given to workers to resort to violence the responsibility lay not on my shoulders but on those who tyrannically and brutally put down the toiling and exploited workers who are asking for bread.' Then again he says in another part of the statement: 'When I say that workers must be ready to fight the police first, if they want to fight the offensive by the millowners successfully, I mean that workers must carry on the sturggle in spite of police repression.'

DEFENCE PLEA

"It is argued by Mr. Bhagwat for the accused that even taking the speech as it is, he has only advised the workers to throw the police out of the chawls, only when they come inside and threaten to arrest and thus act illegally. In my opinion, the speech does not bear this interpretation at all."

Concluding, the Magistrate said: "The accused is not connected with the mill industry, and has deliberately stepped out from his province in delivering the speech in question at the meeting of the mill strikers. The speech is, moreover, full of mischievous misrepresentations and is wild and unjustified attack gainst the police and their methods. The whole budren of the song is, 'police are your enemies, fight and demolish them first, before you put down the millowners and the capitalists.' It is not possible to take a lenient view of the speech of this kind and, therefore, I sentence him to 6 months' R.I."

Mr. C B Velkar conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. B. N. Bhagawat.

PRIVY COUNCIL REJECTS APPEAL

Dadar Colony Murder Accused To Hang

The appeal to the Privy Council referred by Henry Zaoba Salve and Shevantibai Salve, the accused in the Dadar Parsi Colony murder case, who were sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the Bombay High Court for the murder of Mrs. Freny E. Taporewalla has been, it is understood, rejected. The accused also petitioned to the acting Advocate-General for a certificate under clause 26 of the Letters Patent for permission to appeal to the full bench of the Bombay High Court. The petition, it appears, was heard and rejected by the Advocate-General on Thursday. The death sentences will, therefore, be shortly carried out.

ROBBERY FROM RAILWAY TREASURY

Two Hamals Detained In Custody

Two hamals working in the Cash Department of the B B and C I Railway have been detained in custody by the City Police in connection with the daring robbery of a money bag from the Treasury of the B B and C I Railway on Friday.

It now transpires that the money bag found missing was sent by the Ahmedabad City Railway Station and it contained Rs. 376 in Government currency notes and cash.

Inquiries made by the Police reveal that a stranger called at the Cash Department on Friday morning and tendered four currency notes of Rs. 100 each and requested the cashier to charge them into Rs. 10 notes. The cashier gave the man 40 notes of Rs. 10 each but they were not accepted by the man as they were old notes. The man then went away.

After sometime the cashier who was counting the money received from the various centres found the bag containing the earnings of the Ahmedabad City Railway Station missing. A report was then lodged with the chief cashier who communicated with the City Police.

The identity of the person who came to the Cash Department to obtain charge for Rs. 400, is not known and inquiries are now afoot to trace the man.

Meanwhile the police have detained two hamals who were working in the department for investigation.

(Earlier Report on Page 11.)

GIRL'S FATAL FALL INTO WELL

A young Christian girl Esperance Pascol Keny, fell into a well, while drawing water, and was drowned on Friday evening at Mahim.

The brother of the deceased hauled out the body and the police took charge of it.

An inquest will be held to-day (Saturday).

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9 05

POLICE DIARY AS EXHIBIT

Defence Objection In Labour Leader's Trial

The case against Mr. V. B. Karnik, Labour leader and two others was proceeded with on Friday in the court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, when two witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

The accused were charged with forming an unlawful assembly and rioting and assaulting the police, by taking out a procession near the junction of the Zakeria Bunder and New Sewri Road, on 25th April last, when the strikers were alleged to have thrown stones against the Commissioner of Police, necessitating a lathi-charge.

PROCESSION STOPPED.

Inspector Mahankal cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr. Pradhan, said that at the junction of the Zakeria Bunder and New Sewri a procession of strikers was stopped and the processionists insisted on going along the Kalachowki Road. The police had to stop the procession as mills were working in that road. Meanwhile the Commissioner arrived on the spot and while he was engaged in arguments with the first accused, stones were thrown against the police. They had to disperse the strikers by a lathi charge.

ARMED POLICE ON SCENE.

Though witness sent a police party to arrest the third accused who was throwing stones at them in a cautious manner and on the sly, the party could not apprehend him.

Sgt. Dewey deposed to having arrived at the scene with a squad of armed police and the procession was dispersed by a lathi charge.

At this stage the pilice prosecutor filed an extract from the police Dairy of the Kalachowkq Police Dairy of the Kalachowky Potries of the incident were made by Sgt. Dewey.

POLICE DIARY AS EVIDENCE.

Mr. Gadkari, appearing for the defence, questioned the relevancy of the exhibit. Counsel said that there was no provision in the Evidence Act for such a step and the extract from a station diary could never be taken as evidence.

Mr. Pradhan defence counsel further argued that, for refreshing the memory of the police officers while giving evidence, or in case the witness were to be contradicted in favour of the accused, only could the diary be of any utility as far as its evidentiary value was concerned. Otherwise there was nowhere laid down that extracts from the police dairy could be taken as exhibits to corroborate the evidence of witnesses.

FOR PROSECUTION TO PROVE.

The Court observed that it was for the prosecution to show the authority by which they were entitled to file the extract as an exhibit in support of their evidence and the onus of proof lay on the prosecution and there was no need for the defence to take trouble to prove the inadmissibility of the exhibit. He, therefore, wanted the police prosecutor to satisfy the ccurt how he could file the extract as an exhibit.

The case was adjourned to the 13th instant for arguments on the admissibility of this extract.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari and Mr. L. G. Pradhan, assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar.

RUN OVER AND KILLED

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 8.

An unknown Muslim, aged about 60, was run over and killed by a down Kalyan electric train near Mulund station cabin today at about 12 noon.

It is stated that the old Muslim was crossing the rail track at the time of the alleged accident.

Later in the evening a verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest held on the body by the Sub-Inspector of the Railway police.

GANDHI RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS

As already announced, the arrangements regarding reception and public meetings in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's ensuing visit to Bombay for the Harijan uplift is in the hands of the Swastik League. All the volunteers of the League are requested to receive instructions at the headquarters and to attend the places of their duties punctually.

RAIN AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 8.

The rainfall recorded before 8 a.m. at the Thana Municipal Office was one inch and thirty cents, which amount is believed to be the highest in the suburbs of Bombay during the corresponding period.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. BOOK NOW & AVOID THE RUSH

THE REGAL FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED COOL & COMFORTABLE

The Theatre Magnificent

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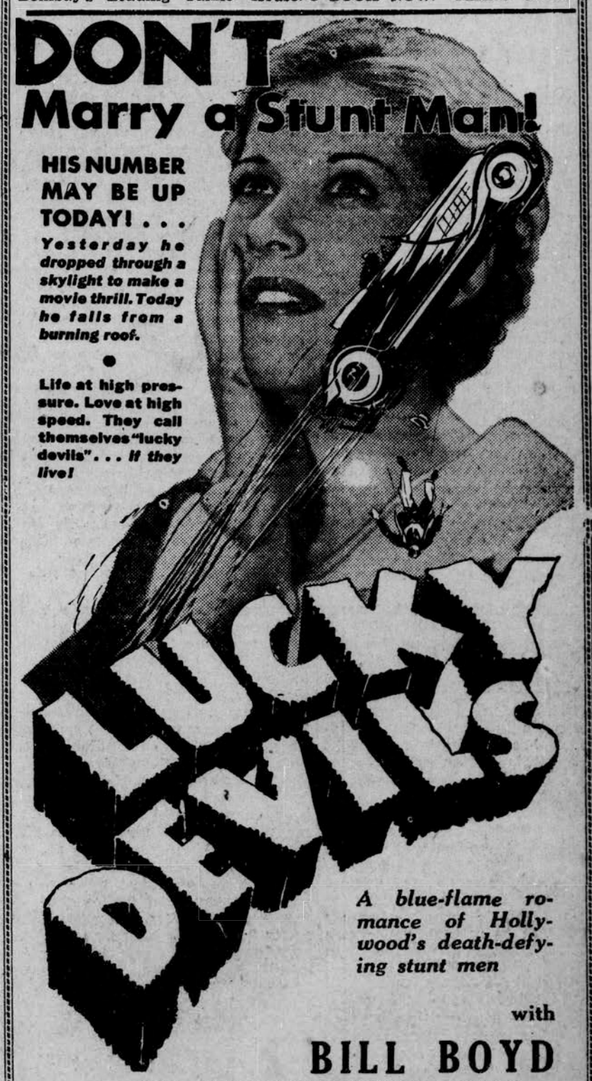

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1934

BRITAIN AND WAR DEBTS

Apart from being a full-blooded defence of Britain's position Mr. Shroff's critique of our Editorial on "War Debts" raises no points that have not already been answered by anticipation. His main contentions can be summarised as follows:—(1) that the payment of these debts does not rest merely on the will of the debtor; (2) that, if continued, such payments would place a heavy strain on the dollar-sterling-franc exchanges; (3) that using of American securities in payment of Anglo-American debt, will involve an indefinite imposition of additional burdens on English taxpayers; (4) that trade recovery would be hindered without reduction of taxation and (5) a faint admission of some injustice to India in certain items of that country's debt, followed by an utterly irrelevant plea for a clean slate. It may be pointed out that we never suggested that the War Debts should be maintained till the last pie had been paid off. In fact, it has been the steady policy of this paper to denounce them since at least the commencement of the Ruhr adventure of France, after that country had parted company with Britain on the question of Reparations. We do not, therefore, need any reminders that the present muddle in world economics would remain insoluble so long as these international debts, or any of them, are maintained: and that, therefore, the best policy is to make an absolutely clean slate of all international debts, without using any harsh expressions like repudiation. Only, we must insist that such a policy must be common to all, and not merely for the benefit of stronger or less scrupulous countries only. While, therefore, convinced that a policy of clean slate in *all* international debts would be the best for the world recovery, we are not prepared to accept Mr. Shroff's contention that American "opinion is substantially for a clean slate." So long as the Congress resolutions, and Presidential declarations of that country's national policy on this question remain what they are to-day, "obiter dicta" of interested bankers or inspired Press organs cannot be taken as proof that the entire national opinion in America has perceived the folly of insisting on war debts payment.

No Altruism

Not accepting that view, we are still more unable to accept Mr. Shroff's conclusion that Britain has adopted the present policy of a practical repudiation and national default "for larger considerations of world trade, stability of international exchanges, reduction of burden of taxation, etc." In 1923, it suited the British book to make an agreement on this point, and keep it for eight years. In 1934, it does not. That is all entirely a matter of British insular convenience. Do not let us mistake it for altruism. As for his specific arguments, we fail to see how the payment of any country's individual debt to another country can be not a matter of that country's own will to pay, and its sense of international honesty. In this particular case, when Britain first concluded the Baldwin-Mellon Agreement, in respect of which she is now defaulting, Mr. Shroff must be aware that there were the same world considerations, the same tangle of Debts and Reparations, as there is to-day,—only worse, because of the post-war dislocation of trade and industry, and particularly because of the Ruhr venture of France. And yet, Britain not only made that agreement, but kept to it for eight years, without a thought of the stability of world exchanges, or the recovery in world trade. The Mark became absolutely worthless in 1923-24, and the Franc threatened to go the way of the Mark in 1925-26, largely because of this insular policy of Britain. But no one then suggested that it was not merely common honesty for Britain to safeguard her own credit. Why should not the same policy be equally commendable to-day,—except that Britain has now not the will to pay, and that she is certain America has in her power no sanction which could bring her to heel at once? As regards the reaction of large sums of money being transferred from one country to another, Mr. Shroff must remember that such transfers used to be made while Britain was the creditor of the world for a hundred years before the war, without anybody suggesting that the difficulty of international transfers was a reason for repudiation or default on international debts. The likely complication of the transfer problem must have been present to the British statesmen, when they accepted and acted upon the Baldwin-Mellon Agreement of 1923. The world prices have changed, no doubt; and Britain's trading supremacy over the rest of the world,—even her financial eminence,—is nowhere near what it used to be. But those are purely insular British considerations, which even a most loyal British subject, like Mr. Shroff, cannot be allowed to represent as altruistic world considerations.

Why Taxes Are High

Thirdly, transfers of American securities held by British nationals, in satisfaction of the British Government's debt to the American Government, is a feasible device to make this payment, if only there was the will to pay, and honour one's signature. It was done in war-time, and there is no valid reason why it should not be repeated, if Britain respects the tradition of international honesty. Mr. Shroff holds that, if adopted, this suggestion would impose on the British taxpayer an additional burden for an indefinite period; and that the Britain's budgetary equilibrium would be destroyed. But what significance has that to Britain's American creditors? When a private individual lives beyond his means, he must cut down his standard of living, or exert himself more, if he honestly desires to bear his legal obligations. Why should a Government,—a sovereign authority,—be allowed to hold up a different set of ethics for its dealings with another sovereign body? If these burdens are imposed on British taxpayers because the British Government in the past have been reckless, wasteful or bellicose, that is no concern of their creditors. Tales of unparalleled taxation on the Britishers have been heard, in this connection, ever since the war,—though, curiously enough, no one mentions the unparalleled advantages that Britain has derived through the last war, and had been enjoying them for the last century or more. If taxes are high in Britain, the shoulders on which they are imposed are broad enough to bear them, thanks to a hundred years' exploitation of the weaker Nations of the world by Britain. Taxation is the only means, in a capitalistic society, to enforce compulsory saving by a whole nation, or reduction in its standard of living, so as to produce that surplus out of which its solemn obligations may be met. In any case, because British indebtedness to America requires high level of taxation in Britain, that is no reason why American citizens should bear the burdens of the British,—or, for the matter of that, European—Governments' follies in the last world war. Finally, so far as the contrast drawn by us as between the British Government's pleas to-day, in this matter of the Anglo-American debt, and the same Government's attitude in the past in similar cases of the Egyptian Government's or the Indian people's debts, Mr. Shroff is pleased, though somewhat half-heartedly, to admit that there may have been cases of such injustice. We must be thankful for even small mercies, and will, therefore, reply no further to Mr. Shroff beyond just pointing out that those who come into courts of justice claiming equitable relief, must themselves have clean hands and clear conscience.

The Strike Deadlock

We regret the resolution of the Joint Strike Committee terminating all peace-moves, designed to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Strike. But, while we do so, and while we would urge on the Committee not to persist in this hasty decision, we must recognise that justice is more on their side than that of the other party. The responsibility for the breakdown rests largely with the millowners. Mr. Mody is perfectly at liberty to carry on what propaganda he chooses about the Strike fizzling out. But the suggestion that there was no need, therefore, to negotiate for a settlement admits of only one interpretation. Then, there is the report that as soon as Mr. Mody's statement appeared in the Press, Sir Manmohandas Ramji refused to continue discussions with the Congress leaders. What morality there is in declining or breaking off negotiations abruptly on receipt of favourable news from the "front," we would rather leave Mr. Mody and Sir Manmohandas Ramji to consider. But their attitude clearly shows that they want to beat the strikers down into submission instead of coming to an honourable settlement on the merits of the case. This is not good for them. For, their pugnacity constitutes a clear defiance of public opinion which, in their own interests, they must not ignore. The interests of the workers themselves require that no avenue of honourable settlement of the dispute which, as the All-India Swadeshi Sangh emphasizes, is purely an economic one, should be left unexplored. Negotiations for a settlement must continue.

A HARD NUT

While there has been no question of the desirability of the standardisation of weights and measures in this country, the problem of effecting such standardisation in the face of the existing confusion and bewildering complexity of the systems actually in vogue all over the country, has turned out to be one of the hardest nuts to crack. More than one committee of the Government of India has surveyed the position and had to abandon the task in sheer despair. It was found impossible to envisage the possibility of introducing uniformity all at once throughout the land. So, it was deemed advisable to leave it to the various provinces to tackle the problem as best as they might. The Government of Bombay, by getting through the necessary legislation two years ago, have armed themselves with powers to enforce standardisation at their discretion, but they too, deem it advisable to proceed cautiously in the matter. They propose to apply the Act first to selected districts and Bombay City, from the 1st of March, 1935, hoping to extend its application to the rest of the Presidency during the financial year 1935-36. The evils attendant on the existing welter of confusion in the weights and measures in use are so great that the enlightened public all over the province, will heartily welcome the proposed reform.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Incitement To Disaffection Bill

(BY N.H.P.)

Apropos the Government communique issued on the 6th inst. announcing 'inter alia' the intention of Government of India to continue in force the special laws passed by the Central and Provincial Legislatures, it is interesting to note the reaction on the public mind in England, to the provisions contained in the Incitement to Disaffection Bill. Drastic and fundamental alterations of the principles of the criminal law as hitherto observed in England, are proposed to be made by this Bill. The Bill makes it an offence maliciously and advisedly to endeavour to seduce members of His Majesty's forces from their allegiance. Sub s.2, creates a novel offence, viz., the possession of a document without lawful excuse. The provision appears to be based on the doubtful assumption that possession of a document indicates an intention to publish it, and once more the onus pf establishing his innocence is cast upon the accused. There is no indication in the Bill of what may constitute a lawful excuse. It is pointed out that the provision is clearly capable of many interpretations. A clause to which stronger objection is taken is s.2 (2) whereby preparation for a crime is for the first time in English criminal law itself made a crime. There is a clear distinction between attempts and preparation; but under this sub-section. hiring a hall or taking a train ride may itself be a misdemeanour. Another novel provision which is objected to is s.3 (2) which confers on the Director of Public Prosecutions a discretion to oust the jurisdiction of the police court when he sees fit. The Bill proposes to extend the police powers as to general search warrants. A search warrant may be granted by one jus-

(Continued on page 7)

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

Reorganization Of Publicity & Propaganda Machinery Of Congress Assumes Most Important Dimensions In View Of Patna Decision

(BY SENEX.)

V

(We publish below the fifth of a series of articles dealing with four main topics in regard to the new Policy inaugurated at Patna by the A.I.C.C., viz., (a) the Pro-gramme for the Parliamentary wing; (b) Propaganda and Publicity for the same, and (c) its Personnel, particularly the candidates for election.

The series is a critique of the new move by a sympathiser, a student of world politics, and a good Indian Nationalist. While bringing out some of weak points, as they strike the writer, in the new move, the series also offers constructive suggestions which should greatly help those concerned.

With such a radical departure in policy and outlook in the Indian National Congress, as is implied in the institution of the Parliamentary Board, and the decision to contest elections to the Legislatures, the reorganisation of the Publicity and Propaganda machinery of the Congress must assume the most important dimensions. The people have to be familiarised with the tactical value of this new orientation.

New Role Of The Citizen

The average citizen, endowed with the right to vote, has now a new role. He must not cease to be an enthusiastic follower but he must also learn to be a judge in the issues placed before him. Like a judge in a Court of Law, he must be acquainted by qualified advocates with the bearings of the political and national issues involved in the case before him. The Congress had hitherto followed a line of passive resistance; it was a policy of negation, in which the citizen had nothing to do beyond suffering the usual penalties of his Passive Resistance.

Limits And Possibilities Of Democracy

In the New Deal, the right to vote is not universal, even if the franchise was universal, it is bound to be a very indirect and shadowy means of constructive activity. But the mere right to vote demands that the citizen should be educated in the intricacies of the questions on which he has to give his vote. Individual voting is influenced by a number of complex considerations; and at general elections, the issues are rarely clear and simple But, despite all these obvious limitations or a working democracy, so long as the present regime lasts in this country the task will be relatively simple. It would be a mere matter generally, of pointing the inevitable antithesis between the Government policy, and the country's real interests. If the specific points in which this opposition is embodied are rendered clear and evident to the voting public, and at the same time attention directed to the future needs of the country in the very departments of government supplying occasions for a popular vote, the task of the Publicity Department would have been well done.

Wean Voter From Contempt For Councils

While the Swaraj Party was conceived, as at Ranchi, to be an independent organisation, the need for propaganda and publicity was different in kind as well as in degree, from what it is to-day, when the Congress as a body has adopted the policy of the New Deal. The leaders of the now move must realise that there is still a considerable section of public opinion in India, which, enured to the hitherto accepted Congress policy of contempt for these devices of legally exploiting the country, will still refuse to go to the polls, and record their votes. For it stills holds this to be a futile activity. The utterances at Patna make this by no means an insignificant danger The Congress, therefore, will have to undo a part of its own teachings in the last few years, if it really desires the New Deal to be a success. It will have to provide men, in its own front ranks, who will be competent to tackle, analyse, and exhibit to the public gaze, every problem of political significance, or administrative detail, in which the interests of the governed seem to be in violent conflict with those of the rulers.

Don't Neglect The Provinces

This applies, not merely to the larger and more impressive head-

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

KAPURTHALA FIRING.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Kapurthala State and consisting of the Chief Minister of the State and the Secretary to the A.G.G. Punjab States has submitted its findings on the firing at Sultanpur on a crowd of Muslims. According to the Committee the firing which resulted in 20 deaths and injuries to 30 was "uncontrolled and excessive" and the Police Chief was guilty of "disastrous lack of judgment." It, therefore, recommends the removal from service of Major Kothawala, the Inspector-General of Police, and Captain Rup Singh, who was in charge of the firing. We do not know if any compensation is to be given to the injured and the relatives of the dead. But we congratulate the Committee on its courage in recommending the action that it has, against the two officials. It has not yielded to a false sense of prestige and taken refuge behind an "error of judgment."

CAPITALIST LOGIC.

"The Indian," declared Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, at Geneva, and he did so without blushing, "has not reached the point to enable him to produce enough in 40 hours and secure an adequate living wage." It would be idle to expect capitalists to recognise the first principles of productive efficiency: less work and better standard of living. But even Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai ought to have realised that while he was patriotically insisting upon "the Indian" racial inferiority he was also thereby raising the question as to why the Indian workmen is unable "to produce enough in 40 hours and secure an adequate living wage." Incidentally how would it be if on the same principle of more work and less pay—applicable to the Indian"—the Indian capitalist was asked to undergo proportionately greater "sacrifices" than his Occidental brother?

GRACELESS.

The uplift of the Harijans has not yet been declared to be an unlawful activity. In fact Government sometimes go so far as to make mild professions of sympathy with the Harijans' cause. Their 'bona fides have been, however, sometimes questioned and the recent action of the Bhadrak authorities in not allowing a meeting that was to be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi will only go to confirm this view. Section 32 of the Indian Police Act has probably been thoroughly vindicated according to the Bhadrak authorities. But, do these authorities realise, at the cost of what?

DEMAND OF JUSTICE.

Chaudhri Bugga Mal, one of the victims of the Martial Law regime, in the Punjab in 1919, has at last been released. His release had been demanded again and again in the Assembly and the Punjab Council along with that of other Punjab Conspiracy Case and National Bank Case prisoners. They had all been tried and sentenced summarily. They have been in jail now for over 14 years, although they should not have remained in prison a minute longer after the amnesty and the release of Doctors Kitchlew and Satyapal and others. So late, in the day, as it is, the release of Chaudhri Bugga Mal is welcome and it would have been more welcome if the others too, who are still in jail, and who are reported to have suffered in health, had also been released along with him. The case of Mr. Rattan Chand was identically the same as that of Chaudhri Bugga Mal, and even the Tribunal, who sentenced them admitted it. Justice demands that he, too, should be released without delay.

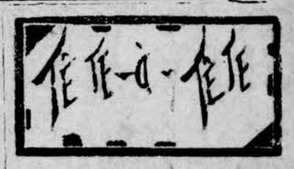
Press Views

Timidity Or Statecraft?

The only fault we have to find with the Government of India's policy in relation to the Congress as it is after the abandonment of civil disobedience, is that it is excessively cautious. It has been said that caution is an element of statesmanship but that excess of it is akin more to timidity than to wise statecraft. It is clear that for the time being organized civil disobedience is a thing of the past. This being so, the Government of India may well take a bolder line without undue risk. In our opinion the Red Shirt organization of the frontier province should no longer be treated as an unlawful body. It leaders being in jail, they have had no opportunity of considering their policy in the light of the reformed policy of the Congress. They should be given a chance. If they should be so unwise as to entangle themselves again in the meshes of the criminal law, the law is there and the Government is there to enforce it. We could wish that the Government also made an announcement with regard to the return of Congress property taken over by the Government in the exercise of the extraordinary powers assumed by them. There is no reason why such property should not be immediately returned.—'The Leader."

Mrs. Naidu And Assembly

We cannot understand why Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should have considered it necessary not only to contradict the news of her being a likely candidate for the Assembly, but also should have declared that no amount of persuasion would make her consent to fight the election Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is one of the best speakers in the Congress, and a front rank politician in the country. Her presence would be an asset to any party. Unless she has any personal objection to representing her countrymen in the Assembly, after the resolution of the A.I.C.C. it should be her duty to seek election in case this is necessary in the interests of the Congress Party. In spite of her unequivocal, and needlessly emphatic declaration, we earnestly hope efforts will be made to secure her election, since we feel her presence in the Assembly will be a source of strength not only to the country and the Congress but also to women, whose cause she has so long effectively championed and whose accredited spokesman she has all along been. —"The National Call."



Sensational rumours are reported to be current in Simla about the future of the White Paper. It is feared that the Joint Select Committee may go back on it.

The true fact, however, is that the Joint Select Committee is coming on the back of it. Watch for it.

* * * *

Civil Disobedience prisoners who are not going to be released have a very just cause for complaint against the A.I.C.C. They have to suffer for Patna. Provoked by the decision withdrawing Civil Disobedience Government propose to compel them to submit either to a parole or to treatment as ordinary criminals.

The best thing for them is to repudiate all responsibility for Patna.

* * * *

Talking of the Government gesture, it is reported that the Bombay Government have not yet decided to return Congress funds also to the legitimate owners.

What will the Government do, is the question. Will they make a token payment or plumb for complete repudiation? Supported, in either case, of course, by a long and reasoned communique on moral validity of withholding the funds in the interests of political and economic peace.

* * * *

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Western India Liberal Association, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that, "the condemnation of the White Paper by the Liberal Party has been thorough and severe."

So severe and thorough that they actually propose to "work it" under protest which needless to say will be quite thorough and severe.

* * * *

He added that the Liberal Party had always dealt with public questions purely from the national point of view.

But not according to the National point of view.

* * * *

After condemning the Congress for its past sins of omission and commission the Bombay Liberal Knight observed: "It is satisfactory, however, that the Congress will now send their men to the legislatures and fight by constitutional methods."

We hope their fight will not be so Liberally "thorough and severe" as to shake the bureaucracy—into paroxysms of suppressed laughter.

* * * *

"As regards the new constitution," he thinks, "the prospects are not at all encouraging."

It is, of course, the fault of "prospects' which seem to have played the truant in response to "thorough and severe" condemnation.

By the way we wish Sir Chimanlal "bon voyage." The whole Liberal party, in fact, deserves a prolonged holiday after a strenuous and tiring spell of—thorough and severe etc. etc.

* * * *

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai thinks 40 hour week to be impracticable in the Orient.

The comforts and luxuries of Occidental capitalists are, however, quite practicable in the Orient.

* * * *

"The Governor-in-Council desires to assure the public," runs an Assam Government communique, "that tightening of law which has been effected by the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act will not be directed against honest citizens."

It only needed this inevitable post-amble to every new enactment.

* * * *

"The Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has decided to adjourn until June 8 "in order to give time for reflection."

We hope the move from Bureau to Boudoir did produce the desired effect.

* * * *

"Doctor Fawsy, the Egyptian Consul at Kobe, visited the Ministry of Commerce to discuss measures to balance trade between Egypt and Japan."

This is bad. But Lancashire needn't worry much. All that is needed is a Lare-Clees delegation to visit the High Com—sorry, we mean the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce. Egypt is very accommodating.

* * * *

Says the "Times of India":—

"Government under Lord Willingdon's regime. have dealt firmly with Congress and thereby stopped the progress of that anarchy which, from the Lahore meeting onwards, it has sedulously spread throughout India."

Much can be said for the prostitution of memory--an easy and convenient virtue But shades of Lord Irwin!

* * * *

Magistrate: "Aren't you ashamed of cheating people who believed in you?"

Prisoner: "But, mlord, I couldn't cheat those who didn't."

Mosley's Blackshirts Fight Communists

Violent Fighting Ensues: 23 Persons Arrested

Reuters Extra Special Service

LONDON, June 8.

Thousands gathered in the neighbourhood of Olympia where there was a demonstration by the British Union of Fascists. Skirmishes between Fascists and their opponents, chiefly Communists, occurred. Once the police charged with drawn batons while spasmodic fighting was constantly recurring out side, necessitating the presence of one hundred policemen.

Sir Oswald Mosley, speaking inside a vast hall, was repeatedly interrupted by several bodies of men who were thrown out by stewards including Women Fascists.

After some cases of violent fighting with fists, chairs and boots, one man reached the door with every stitch of his clothing torn off. Another climbed the girders leading to the catwalk in the roof hotly pursued by four blackshirts, high over the heads of the audience illuminated by sportlights. The man was eventually captured with the aid of ladders. Further disturbances occurred outsid when the Blackshirts left.

The main body was finally marched off under protection of mounted police. Scores were injured, one of them seriously.

Twenty-three persons have been arrested.

BRAZIL STOPS IMMIGRATION

Assyrians Have Little Chance Of Settling In South America

GENEVA, June 7.

Hopes of settling the Assyrians of Iraq in Brazil have received a setback, as Brazil has passed a law restricting all immigration, which though not directed against the Assyrians bars their entry.

The League Council at to-day's final meeting, which was the eightienth session, decided to make another appeal to all Governments to facilitate the task of the Assyrian Commission, and at the same time to remind the Iraq Government of its pledges to protect the Assyrian population.—Reuter.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ARRIVES IN HONOLULU

Fire Controlled By Crew With Ship's Steam

HONOLULU, June 7.

The "President Lincoln" arrived under her own steam escorted by a coastguard cutter and fire fighting tug. It showed no outward sign of fire. The damage done is at present unkown.

The assistance of liners and warships which rushed to the scene proved unnecessary. The outbreak was controlled by the Lincoln's crew with steam.

An earlier message stated:—

The 14-000-ton liner "President Lincoln" is on fire in the Pacific with over 60 passengers on board.

In response to an S. O. S. liners and warships are rushing to her rescue, though later reports say that the fire is under control. The liner, with a crew of 200, is bound for the Far East, having left New York on May 10.—Reuter.

GENEVA SITUATION 'MUCH BETTER'

GENEVA, June 8.

Mr. A. Eden, M. Barthou and Mr. Norman Davis had a long discussion yesterday evening after which it was stated that the situation was "much better." It is understood that the meeting agreed to the text of the resolution which is being submitted for the approval of the Governments.

In the meantime the Bureau meeting fixed for 10-30 this morning has been postponed to 2-45 p m followed by the meeting of the General Commission at 4 p m.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOLD RESERVE INCREASES

PARIS, June 7.

An increase of over 21,000 000 francs in the Bank of France's gold reserves in past week is shown in the weekly balance sheet.

French Gold reserve now totals over 78,000,000,000 francs which gives the gold cover of 78.98 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

LISTENING-IN TO MOSCOW

German Workman And Son Imprisoned By Nazis

BERLIN, June 7.

For listening-in to Moscow broadcasts a workman and his son at Hamm were imprisoned for eighteen and fifteen months respectively.—Reuter.

STABILITY OF REICHSMARK

It Is Virtually Immune From Foreign Attacks, Says Official

BERLIN, June 7.

In view of reports from London and New York of the possible future devaluation of the reichsmark, a high Government official interviewed by Reuter said the Government and Reichsbank circles agree as to the necessity of maintaining the stability of the reichsmark.

He declared that the reichsmark was virtually immune from foreign attacks because a very small quantity of bank notes is available outside Germany, and there was no possibility of exportation thereof. The strictest secrecy is being observed regarding the methods to increase exports after July 1.—Reuter

PRICE FIXING ABANDONED

New U. S. Policy Governs All Future Codes

WASHINGTON, June 8.

An abandonment of the policy of price fixing except to clear out emergencies is announced by N R A in its first definite pronouncement regarding the vexed price question.

The new policy suostitutes negotiation for compulsion, with the object inducing the coded industries to introduce the revisions. To-day's announecment governs all the future codes.

Industries that are already coded will be approached immediately with a request of voluntary amendments to conform to the new policy of the N R A and the States, and aims at avoiding destructive price-cutting while minimising the opportunties for artificial maintenance of high prices.—Reuter's Extra Special.

BOGOLJUBOFF WINS AGAIN

MANNHEIM, June 7.

Bogoljuboff won the twenty-fourth game in the World's Chess Championship.—Reuter.

LOOKING TO COMFORTS OF PILGRIMS

Report Of Protector Of Pilgrims On Haj Traffic At Karachi

The Government of Bombay has released for publication a letter written by the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, dated 29th April last, on the regulation of the Haj Pilgrim Traffic at Karachi during the year 1933, in the course of which it is stated:—

In all eight steamer sailed with pilgrims from Karachi during the outward season of 1933 and of these steamers seven sailed from Bombay via Karachi leaving sufficient accommodation on each steamer for Karachi pilgrims, and one steamer sailed direct from Karachi. 6,496 pilgrims including 90 infants sailed for Jeddah in 1933 as compared with 6,676 pilgrims including 107 infants in 1932.

There is a Pilgrim Camp at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims waiting for ships or after their disembarkation on return from the Hedjaz. It is within easy reach of the business quarter of the town and market, and has been specially designed for pilgrim traffic with due regard to the amenities to which the class of people proceeding on pilgrimage are accustomed.

Besides the Pilgrim Camp there are two Municipal Musafirkhanas in which pilgrims sometimes seek accommodation along with other travellers.

The health of the pilgrims was generally good. There was no case of infectious disease. All the cases treated were of minor ailments. The police, postal, lighting, water-supply and conservancy arrangements were efficient. There are in the Pilgrim Camp two grocery shops, a meat stall and a baker's shop and a spacious mosque for the convenience of pilgrims, which are very much appreciated.

HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Haj Committee consists of influential and respected gentlemen who represent the different sections of the local Muhammadan community. They visited the Camp from time to time and advised and assisted the pilgrims. They also visited the Disinfection Station and the steamers on the day of embarkation, and did all they could for the comfort and welfare of the pilgrims.

Classification according to Provinces, etc.—432 pilgrims were from Sind (excluding Khairpur State), 1,351 pilgrims from the Punjab and 156 pilgrims from Baluchistan as compared with 821 pilgrims from Sind (excluding from the Punjab and 260 pilgrims Khairpur State), 1,717 pilgrims from the Punjab and 260 pilgrims from Baluchistan, respectively, in previous year. The total number of pilgrims from India (including Indian States) was 2,787 in 1933 as against 3,862 in 1932. The decrease in the number was due to the slack business and fall in prices. The number of pilgrims from Chinese Turkistan rose from 979 in 1932 to 1,063 in 1933. The number of pilgrims from Afghanistan rose from 1,584 in 1932 to 2,307 in 1933. This abnormal increase in the number of pilgrims from Afghanistan in 1933 was due to the settled conditions having been restored in that year. The total number of foreign pilgrims was 3,618 in 1933 as compared with 2,747 in 1932.

Medical inspection and embarkation of pilgrims.—On the day of embarkation the pilgrims were sent from the Pilgrim Camp (with their baggage escorted by the Pilgrim Camp Police staff) to the Disinfection Station at Keamari at the hour appointed by the Port Health Officer for medical inspection and disinfection. The Pilgrim Department staff and the Haj Committee attended the disinfection and medical inspection of pilgrims and also, helped the pilgrims in embarking on board the steamers. The Port Health Officer and his staff and the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department and his staff showed much sympathy to the pilgrims and did everything possible to minimise inconvenience.

Return of pilgrims.—7,997 pilgrims, including 102 infants, arrived here from Jeddah during 1933, as compared with 8,852 pilgrims, incluning 114 infants, who arrived from Jeddah during 1932. There were 22 deaths during the voyage between Jeddah and Karachi in 1933 as compared with 37 deaths in 1932.

MENACE OF JAVA DUMPING

Indian Millowners Must Bestir Themselves

(By JAGJIWAN U. MUKDI).

The publication of my article about dumping of sugar in India by Java seems to have created a good deal of interest among those concerned, and even those who are out to defend Java's position have got to admit that Java is selling at a price abnormally low. But they try to explain it away by suggesting that it is meant not so much to harm Indian industry as to compete with other foreign imports into India namely African, British refined, Continental beet sugar, etc., but this fallacy in argument can be easily seen through in so far as any measure of the kind—dumping—is bound to affect the indigenous industry. It is as clear as daylight that the result of any such competition between two rival importers is directly to handicap and harm Indian manufacturers and producers. Looked at impartially, Java's attitude is indefensible.

BIGGEST IMPORTER

The following figures of foreign imports into India during the last 12 months reveal how insignificant is the position of other foreign imports compared to that of Java.

1,90,000 tons Java
25,000 tons African
15,000 tons British refined sugar & other Beet sugars.

Total 2,30,000 tons.

Thus, more than 80 per cent of the total foreign imports comes from Java alone. Occuping such an important position as she does, her explanation of the dumping move as merely intended to compete with other foreign imports is hardly convincing, but serves as a cloak to her pretensions. She is anxious not to allow other importers any foothold whatever in the Indian market with a view to maintaining her own position at the cost of Indian and foreign rivals. Java may be hoping against hope to regain her lost market in the East, but the move she has resorted to is threatening and threatening very seriously the full development of Indian industry.

Last time, when I wrote that there would be little surprise if Java were still further to reduce price to fl. 3.50, the sugar merchants doubted it in view of the lowest possible prices then prevailing; but I am sure they would have believed it had they cared to know and understand Java's real intentions. The last twenty days have witnessed a fall of 40 points in Java prices, and only recently, within a couple of days, Java has sold at fl. 3.60 instead of at fl. 4 to the extent of about 1,00,000 tons to be exported to India and chiefly to West Coast ports. The foreign importing houses are busy selling June to December shipments at the same rate. Java reduced the prices; but, unfortunately, the firmness in the gold exchange began to move against it with the result that there was no serious fall in the rupee rate in India. Java's reduction led African sugar, about 2000 tons of it, to be sold at very low prices; and 800 more of it are, it is known, offered for sale. The sugar merchants do not mind the demand and supply aspect of the porblem, but they play on fluctuations in the market and hope to profit thereby. The low prices are in a way responsible for inducing them to take these risks.

JAVA'S POSITION DETERIORATING

In spite of such reduced prices her position is far from happy and is actually deteriorating from day to day. Below is stated Java's statistical position:

	tons.
Stock on 1st April 1934	24,50,000
Production this year	6,00,000
Total stock at the end of this year	30,50,000
Less: Exports this year	10,00,000
Less: Local consumption in Java	3,00,000
Stock on 1st April 1934	17,50,000
1935 production	4,50,000
	22,00,000
Less: Exports & local consumption	13,00,000
Stock on 1st April 1934	9,00,000

This shows that by the 1936 season Java will still have a stock of no less than 9,00,00 tons She is naturally much worried over this state of affairs. The immense wealth she has amassed in the past is encouraging her to-day to hold fast to the grip, and she is now moving heaven and earth to achieve her purpose of coming back into her own at any cost. Hence she has entered upon a course of regular dumping under any pretext. To arrest the rapid progress of Indian industry is her only concern for the moment.

DIFFERENT PRICE FOR INDIA

Java is selling to China for fl. 4.50 whereas Indian can buy for as low as fl. 3.60. Java's purpose in so doing can be easily seen through by anybody even a layman for the matter of that.

Thanks to the large accumulated stocks in Java and rapidly falling exports, out of 180 mills only 45 are likely to work this season and will turn out only 6,00,000 tons in place of 30,00,000 tons before. This also can in no way improve her position, and she is too embarrassed to be able to find a way out.

MILLS IN JAVA CLOSED DOWN

Her mills, in which crores of rupees worth of capital has been sunk, are to-day closed down and there is no possibility of their being re-opened at least for three years to come. Agricultural leaseholds attached to these mills for growing sugarcane are now being turned into rice plantations, the outcome being huge losses. They cannot be discontinued so long as the mills are there.

It is reported that Java is prepared to part with these mills at scrap prices but none is coming forward to buy them. How aptly this illustrates the maxim "the highest may have a fall." Java's industry seems now to be gradually approaching its end. She has become desperate and is adopting any means to save herself. She is to-day dumping sugar into India as part of a calculated and deliberate policy but no amount of these efforts can now turn the tables in her favour. As an ultimate effect of the forces now at work in various countries she is sure to be wiped out of existence as a great sugar producing country; but as so often happens she will also give a serious set back to Indian industry from which it will take long to revive.

EFFECTS OF DUMPING BY JAVA

Java's move has already begun to embarass Indian millowners. But they will not bestir themselves until they are face to face with Java's menace. It is time they should be up and doing in view of the measures that Java is now adopting. Otherwise when the new season opens in November and the mills begin work, their goods will not fetch more than Rs. 8 per maund in the beginning and this may even go down to Rs. 7 in full season. On the one hand the Government have imposed an excise duty of Re. 0-15-0 per maund, on the other the prices go down by as much as Re. 1 per maund. Thus they are hard put to it from both ends.

Profiting by Java's experience if they do not organise themselves, the year 1934-35 will be disastrous and if they approach Government, the public will oppose them and will not excuse them for their woeful neglect.

Java on her part should now realise that India is determined to consume her own goods and her millowners threatened with this menace will be forced to introduce conditions of efficient and modern management. India's doors are now closed to Java and she in her own interest should cease dreaming to monopolise the Indian Market.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. MacDonald Will Move Its Adoption

LONDON, June 7

It is learnt that when the Privileges Committee report is debated on June 13 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will move its adoption. The Attorney-General, Sir Thomas Inskip who is a member of the Committee will wind up as is customary on such occasions.

Sir Stafford Cripps will be the principal speaker on behalf of the Opposition.

Mr. Winston Churchill is expected to participate in the debate.

The Samuel Liberals will meet on June 11 to discuss their attitude.—Reuter.

EMPLOYERS OPPOSE 40-HOUR-WEEK

GENEVA, June 8.

The employers group of the International Labour Conference offered practically a united opposition to forty-hour week and declined to participate in the Committee stage but are making an effort to persuade the conference to reject the measure finally.

Italy from whom the forty-hour proposal emanated is the only exception.—Reuter.

Schuster Suggests Trade Mission To India

Says Possibilities Of Better Mutual Relations Must Be Explored

LONDON, June 7.

The extension to other fields of steps already taken as a result last years extremely significant Lancashire Cotton Mission is strongly advocated by Sir George Schuster, who was the chief guest at the Calcutta Dinner at which Sir Hugh Hannay presided.

Sir George Schuster said th at the recent missions have done immense good, and an understanding between the delegates is appreciated in India amongst all who understood the position.

BROADER MISSION.

He suggested a broader trade mission to India to explore the possibilities of developing a trade in goods which India herself is unable to manufacture, and foster a principle that the more British goods that India buys, the greater is Britain's capacity to buy Indian agricultural products. But British manufacturers must adapt themselves to the fact India has well-advanced secondary industries of her own, which she is determined to develop.

ECONOMIC UNIT.

Sir George Schuster urged that this method of approach should be extended to the whole British Commonwealth, aiming at a broad measure economic rationalisation, so that British Empire could use its strength as one economic unit to develop her agreements with other nation. In such a plan no country in the Empire would gain so much as India.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

The objective of India's new constitution could only be securely attained if public opinion in India believed that political and economic partnership with British Commonwealth was in India's own interests.

The Indian public so long accustomed to hear denunciations of British exploitation of the Indian markets that they did not realise sufficiently the value of the British market.

For example in 1933 the value of Indian exports to all countries except United Kingdom represented but 42 per cent of the average values in years between 1920 to 1930, while the value of India's exports to Britain was kept to 62 per cent. Also in 1933-34 the Empire countries as a whole took over 45 per cent of India's exports.

ATTAIN SECURITY.

In these days of economic nationalism in British market alone (if the principles accepted at Ottawa were maintained) could India attain security and preferential treatment.—Reuter.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

tice on sworn information that there is reason to suspect that an offence has been committed. The search warrant may be in respect of any premises, not nedessarily those where the offence is suspected to have been committed. A right is conferred to search any persons who may be on the premises. The police are given power to seize evidence of any offence under the Act.

Objectionable Provisions.

Distinguished legal and constitutional authorities like Sir William Holdsworth, Sir Gilbert Murray, Sir Michael Sadler and Mr. H A. L. Fisher unite in objecting to the drafting of the measure as "conferring excessive power on a single magistrate and a single police constable."

"The Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review" observes: "There is no doubt that the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of s.2 go beyond anything that has so far been recognised in our criminal procedure. The offence of "doing or attempting to do an act preparatory to the commission of an offence," is certainly a very loose definition; and the powers given to a single magistrate and a single police constable by the section appear to go far beyond anything that Parliament has previously authorised." "The Law Journal" observes: "The present case touches closely liberty of opinion and the expression of opinion, and the proposal that a search warrant shall be granted by a single magistrate on police suspicion should not be entertained. Such process is essentially political. It could be used against suspects of any political party; and it should not be available for use at all." The Bill is meeting with strong adverse criticism in the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, to which it has been referred. A protest meeting was also held on 5th ultimo, at Oxford.

Indian Judges Praised In America

The April number of the "Canadian Bar Review," the official journal of the Canadian Bar Association, contains the following appreciatory Note under the caption "Lawyers and Public Service":—

Our contemporary, the "Bombay Law Journal" contains an interesting article in its March number on the achievements of some of the eminent Judges of the Indian High Courts outside the boundaries of their professional activities. The list is a long and creditable one, and after a succinct exposition of the special services to the State rendered by each of these distinguished men. our contemporary closes with the following observations which are not without point in these days to members of the Bench and the Bar everywhere. "They took a long view and directed their efforts towards forming and solidifying the base on which the future destiny of the country will rest, and removing some of the principal obstacles to the country's progress. They rose in public estimation by their merit and hard work, without any advantage of position, power or peti. Their work should prove a guide and an inspiration to the present generation of lawyers."

Illegal Practice In Japan

A Law passed in 1933 gives the Japanese view of what constitutes the illegal practice of the law in that country. Here it is:—

"Art. 1. No persons other than lawyers may give expert opinion, act as attorneys, bring about arbitration or compromise regarding lawsuits between others or disputes in non-contentious matters between others, or serve as intermediaries in such transactions, except as an adjunct to a legitimate business.

"Art. 2. No person may, as a business, become the assignee of the rights of others and enforce such rights by lawsuits or other means.

"Art. 3. No person other than lawyers may, for profit-making, use the words "Lawyer's Office," 'Law Office' or similar names (or words).

"Art. 4. Persons contravening the provisions of Arts. 1 or 2 hereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one (1) year, or to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Yen. The same applies to lawyers who have obtained cases through the medium of such persons.

"Persons contravening the provisions of Art. 3 hereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,000 Yen."

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Readers' Views

"War Debts"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am really amazed to read your leading article on the War Debts this morning. The writer of the article appears to be literally as far removed from the realities of the problem as he is physically removed from Great Britain or the U. S. A. To my mind, the problem of War Debts, if dispassionately and scientifically considered, is not a problem that rests on the desire or will of Great Britain to pay dolls. 4,000 odd million to the U. S. A. It has very wide ramifications, and with the closer internationalisation of markets after the war, the payment of such debts raises the very important question of reactions on many countries abroad. The writer of your article does not appear to have considered what a strain the payment of these debts would bring upon the dollar-sterling-franc exchanges which, incidentally, would mean upsetting all important international exchanges of the world. The solution suggested by your writer, that payment could be effected by the transfer of American securities held by British investors, is to my mind absurdly naive. I take it that your writer realises that unless the British Government is publicly out for confiscation of these securities, the holders of such securities will have to be paid in the form of British Government bonds. As the American debt involves about a thousand million pounds, even if the British Government can compel the British holders of Government securities to accept the bonds carrying 3 per cent. interest, it would mean an indefinite imposition of additional burden of £30 million on the tax-payer of Great Britain, and I am sure the writer of your article is aware that the budgetary position of Great Britain has been substantially rectified by their miraculous feat of the conversion of the 5 p.c. War Loan to a 3½ per cent. If trade recovery in any part of the world has to be hastened, one important means of doing it is by reducing the burden of taxation, particularly on the trade and industry of the country. The first step towards that end was taken by the British Chancellor of the Exchequor in his last budget, but if the solution suggested by the writer of the article is accepted, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will have not only to restore the income-tax to 5sh., but possibly may have to raise it higher.

Apart from the political injustice which India has suffered in respect of several items of her public debt, nobody who gives esrious thought to the question of War Debts can deny the fact that nobody in the world would benefit from the resumption of the payment of war debts. Let alone India, even the United States of America who is to receive these debts, will suffer an important setback in the recovery which has been achieved in her trade and industry during the last twelve months, if sterling depreciates, which is bound to happen by the transfer of such a large amount of money from one side of the Atlantic to the other. I wonder if the writer of your article cares to keep himself in touch with American banking and financial opinion on this question. This opinion is substantially for a clean-slate position, and I believe that it hardly needs much argument now to justify the position taken up by Great Britain, that the larger considerations of recovery of world trade, stability of international exchanges, the reduction of the burden of taxation, etc. make it practically impossible for the War debts to be paid as they were originally contracted.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, June 7.

Travancore Affairs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have pleasure in reproducing a statement issued by Mr E. J. John, B.A., B.L., the president of the All-Travancore Joint Political Congress in reply to Sir C. P. Ramswami Iyer's two statements relating to certain allegations in the Memorial submitted by the Executive Committee of the Joint Political Congress to Sir Mohamad Habibulla, the Dewan, at Munnar, in Travancore

"My attention has been drawn to the Memorial submitted to Sir B. Habibulla the Dewan by the Executive Committee of the All-Travancore Joint Political Congress at Munnar on the 2nd May and to the statements of Sir C P. Ramaswamy Iyer dated 17th and 18th May relating to certain allegations in that memorial.

On the 19th of November 1933 Mr. E. J. Philipose with Messrs. K. P. Abraham and K. C. Eappen came to me at Niranam where I was laid up with illness and talked to me about the situation created by the conversations they had with the Dewan and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. I was informed that Sir C. P. assured Messrs C. P. Mathan and E. J. Philipose, that if H's Highness the Maharaja be approached in due form the question would be immediately settled. It was also represented to me that the Government desired a suspension of the agitation at that juncture as it would allow a smooth running of the political wheels. As regards representation for the three communities in the Sree Mulam Assembly Sir C. P's offer was, to quote from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Philipose on the subject,

1. That the Christians will be given by election at least as many seats as nairs.

2. That the depressed class Christians who cannot by election get seats will be given seats by nomination. This will be over and above the seats that are given to Christians by election.

3. That Ezhavas will be given not less than seven seats by election.

4. That the Muslims will be given not less than three seats by election.

Mr. Philipose told me that the Government desired to have my approval of the steps taken towards the settlement of the question and he suggested to me that my approval should take the form of an appeal to the people. The unrest in the country was a source of great anxiety to me. Fully relying, therefore, upon the sincerity of those engaged in the negotiation I issued an appeal to the Christian, Ezhava and Muslim communities advising them to await the decision of the Government in complete trust and in the meantime to refrain from all manifestations of impatience and to observe a policy of restraint. Realising the object I had in view the Executive Committee immediately called off the agitation

Communications addressed to me by Mr. Philipose at the time will bear ample testimony to the implicit confidence placed in the assurances given by Sir C. P. and the Dewan (Mr. Austin). The following extract from the letter addressed to me by Mr Philipose from Trivandrum under date 23rd November 1933 will speak for itself

"Yesterday I met the Dewan and showed him a copy of the letter. I did not give him the signed original. He was very much pleased with your letter and said that it should be given to the A.P.I immediately for publication. From the conversation I had with him yesterday I understood that every thing is settled and that it will be announced soon. But in orger to enable the Government to do so your letter must be immediately published..... .....

"The Dewan then told me as follows:—

I assure you in confidence that the Government will not let you down. But the whole thing depends upon the quickness with which matters are done. There is not even a single moment to lose. The letter should be immediately published."

"It was after this that my appeal was published."—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVANCOREAN

GANDHIJI ON ORISSA TOUR

BERHAMPORE, June 8.

Explaining why he has abandoned the Ganjam tour, Mahatma Gandhi has written the following letter to the Secretary of the District Harijan Sevak Sangh:—

"I don't think that any of the workers had any thought of neglecting Ganjam. The only question was how much I could do during the time fixed and of the districts originally fixed, how much could be taken during the time allotted. Naturally Cuttack to Balasore was fixed. Had it been at all possible to do Cuttack to Berhampore with the same effort it would most decidedly have been done. After all, the whole thing was considered in terms of Orissa. For the time being, therefore, the workers on Ganjam should be satisfied with what has been done. Had it been possible for me to come to Ganjam, I would gladly have done so.

"Think what it means for Bengal to have given up its claim in its entirety. Remember that three weeks were given to Bengal and now Bengal is cut out entirely. I want the workers of Ganjam to apply the same spirit that workers in Bengal have done."—United Press.)

WILL NOT RELIEVE TENSION IN POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

Dr. Choithram Sees In Simla Communique Only Firm Rule And No Attempt To Placate Even Moderate Opinion

KARACHI, June 8.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Doctor Choitram President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee said that the Government announcement will fail to relieve the tension in the atmosphere and will not help the restoration of peaceful conditions in the country.

The communique is a clear and definite expression of Government's determination to rule India on its own terms. There is not the slightest indication in the announcement to placate even the moderate opinion in the country.

The ban on Congress organisations is removed, but Congress will be allowed to carry effectively even its normal activities, in view of the dictatorial powers still entrusted to every district officer and his subordinates.

The ban on the Red Shirt organisation is iniquitious. The continued detention of Sardar Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal will further embitter the feelings of the people.

But as Congressmen, we must expect no quarter from the Government.

Asked about his future programme the Doctor said he was calling a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee in Sind. Meanwhile, enrolment of Congress members is vigorously going on.—A. P.

GOVT'S. SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS

"Congress Like Prisoner On Parole," Says "Hindu"

MADRAS, June 7.

The "Hindu" declares the Government decision reveals a short-sighted outlook which has disappointed those who hoped a new and happy era. The position of the Congress will not be very different from that of a prisoner on parole. Threat of pain and penalties hamper electioneering work while its psychological effect will be incalculably injurious.

The paper deplores that ban on Red-Shirts was not lifted and the Government interpreted very narrowly the question of releasing politicals.

So long as the Congress leaders like Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abdul Gafur Khan remain in jail it is difficult to imagine the process of pacification.—United Press.

GOVT. HAVE THROWN AWAY OPPORTUNITY

General Amnesty Is Only Way To Restore Peace

CALCUTTA, June 8.

"The Congress gave the Government an opportunity to clear up the atmosphere. That opportunity Simla refused to utilise." Thus said Mr. J. C. Gupta, a Member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the Government decision on lifting of ban on the Congress.

"The only way for restoration of peace and normal political condition, particularly in this Province, lies in general political amnesty, including both civil resisters and detenus".—United Press.

Govt.'s Decision Lacks Imagination, Says Dr. Mohamed Alam

LAHORE, June 7.

Punjab Congress leaders express dissatisfaction with the Government of India's policy towards the Congress outlined in yesterday's communique and mainly criticise the policy regarding the non-release of political prisoners and their attitude towards the Red Shirt Organisations.

Interviewed Doctor Mohamed Alam, a member of the Congress Working Committee stated that the halting manner in which the Government removed the ban on the Congress organisations has shorn it of grace. Government's decision lacked imagination and statesmanship.

Doctor Satyapal thought that such a restricted lifting of the ban was neither commendable nor justifiable. Government's communique was indicative of the feeling of a conquering generl.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesha considered that Congress workers who had been out to paralyse the foreign Government in India had no right to complain if their opponents did not treat them according to certain high sounding and imaginary terms of etiquette. A liberal policy would have led them to forget their wrongs and ills but Government's attitude thankfully kept the wound lacerated.—A. P.

RESUMING NORMAL ACTIVITIES

Punjab Congress Committees To Be Revived

LAHORE, June 7.

The Punjab Congress Working Committee at its meeting this evening resolved that the Committee should commence functioning henceforth with Lala Achintram as Secretary, Lala Dunichand as President, Moulvi Abdulla as General Secretary.

All the Congress organisations were further asked to resume normal activities as before.

Ban was applied to the subcommittee with Dr. Satyapal and Lala Achintram as members set up to run elections in various Congress Committees. Some funds were collected at the meeting to start work.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO BE STATE GUEST?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 6.

Bhavnagar is selected as the first place of Mahatmaji's visit in Kathiawar in the first week of July. The local Harijan workers are trying to collect the funds for the purse to be presented to Gandhiji.

Mahatmaji according to the present programme will address one mass public meeting.

He will meet Sanatanists and if desired will address their meeting.

He will visit the Harijan Vas, Harijan Ashram, Special meetings will also be arranged for the ladies and for the students.

From the available reports it is believed that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has requested Mahatmaji to be a state guest during his stay in Bhavnagar. The state's dontaion to the purse, it is understood will not be less than Rs. 5,000.

Mahatmaji will next day motor to Rajkot and en route, he may pay a visit to the Vartej Harijan Ashram.

MATRICULATION RESULT.

This year 72 students out of 160 passed from the Alfred High shool whereas 36 passed from the Sanatan Dharma High School which sent 82 students. Both the Jaswatsinghji Scholarships have gone to the Alfred High School, the first student getting 445 marks.

A great sensation is prevailing this week in the Jain community on account of the marriage of a previously bethrothed girl with a new husband.

The girl who is a major, it is alleged, is not willing to marry a new husband.

"BETRAYS LACK OF STATESMANSHIP"

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, an ex-Round-Tabler says that the Government communique betrays lack of statesmanship on the part of Bureaucracy, which is bound to create a feeling of disappointment throughout the country.

Bureaucracy should capture the imagination of the people by a general amnesty.—United Press.

PUNJAB WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS

LAHORE, June 8.

After two and a half years, the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee met last night to consider the question of Congress reorganisation.

Amongst those who participated in the discussions were Mr. Lala Dunichand (Lahore) Doctor Satyapal, Dr. Mohamed Alam, Mr. Gopichand Bhargave, Pandit Santanam and Mrs. Zutshi.

The Committee called upon all Congress Committes to start functioning immediately and it recorded its appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Congress workers and sympathisers.—A. P.

BENARES PREPARES FOR ELECTION

BENARES, June 8.

It is understood that Prof. V. A Sundram, of the Hindu University Benares will be standing for the Assembly Election as a Congress candidate from Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

It is also understood that he has sent a letter to the President of the Parliamentary Board. The other candidate who has offered his services is Munshi Ishwari Saran, the prominent leader of Allahabad.—United Press.

ATTITUDE OF GOVT. "UNREASONABLE"

"No Evidence To Show Red Shirt Organization Is Revolutionary," Says Satyamurthy

POONA, June 7.

Mr. S. Satyamurti interviewed regarding the Government gesture said.

"After all the Government have declared their intentions towards the Congress by lifting the ban on various constittuent parts of the Congress. It is good so far as it goes. If the communique had stopped there no body would have been the looser. But the Government will never make a bold gesture for peace. They must make it clear that special laws passed by the central and provincial legislatures must continue in force. Of course they will, until they are repealed by the legislatures concerned. That is one of the main purposes for which the Congressmen seek election in the legislatures," he said:—

"Government however by making a statement have shown how the present legislatures are tools in their hands and furnished first class election propaganda for the Congress Parliamentary Board. They are free to protect their servants but it is difficult to understand how they propose to protect those who have supported the Government in opposing civil disobedience. If they mean communalists, liberals and others we propose to cause utmust harassment to them if they oppose us in elections. The Government should explain their position further.

Vague Threat.

One can understand their threats to face revival of civil disobedience by means of ordinances but their threat to do so in case the Congress activities are in prejudice of law is vague, ambiguous and capable of abuse.

The Government have published no evidence to show that Red Shirt organisation is revolutionary. If it were so, they may proceed against it under ordinary law. It is not reasonable for the Government not to withdraw notification against the Red Shirt organisation.

What About Patel?

The last paragraph of the communique is intriguing. What of those merely detained and not convicted like Sardar Patel, and Abdul Gafur Khan. They should be released as also Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Whatever the Government may do, the duty of the Congressmen is clear. They must re-form their organisations by enrolling as many members as possible and enable the people to give resounding answer to fresh challenge of the Government.—United Press.

HUMILIATING CONDITIONS

Sidhwa Alleges Breach Of Faith Against Government

KARACHI, June 8.

"Conditions laid down by the Government for the release of Civil Disobedience prisoners are so humiliating that no self-respecting person would give such an undertaking," said Mr. Sidwa, member of the A.I.C.C. Commenting on Government's declaration.

"Government have shown no generosity. This is another proof of the breach of promise. Sir Harry Haig had distinctly announced in the Assembly that prisoners will be released, if Civil Disobedience is withdrawn."—United Press.

ELECTIONEERING AT KARACHI

KARACHI, June 8.

It is understood that no candidate on Congress ticket has yet decided to stand for Assembly elections.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has definitely turned down the offer. Moreover the Sind Hindus to whom the Sind Separation question is one of life and death may be reluctant to back the representative of the Congress.

They are whole-heartedly supporting Hindu leader Doctor Hingorani, Member of the Mahasabha Executive Committee, which is clear from meetings and messages daily despatched to the Doctor promising support.—United Press.

SIND LEADERS' VIEW

KARACHI, June 8.

When Government is compelled to truce, it will not openly accept the entire demand of Congress, lest the man in street say, Congress had got the better of the Government. It feels elated in humiliating and demoralising Congressmen by rejecting three-fourths of their demands and accepting one-fourth, also fraught with danger and caution," remarked Doctor Lalvani and Tahilramani, Congress leaders in a joint statement.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Parliamentary Board

Congress plans to capture the Legislatures will take concrete shape when the Congress Parliamentary Board meets in Bombay on June 15. It will be an important and historic session lasting for, at least, two days, and all the 22 members of the Board, including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Acting President, are expected to be present. The meeting coincides with the presence of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay and this will enable the Board to avail itself of his advice and guidance in several matters affecting the future policy of the Board. One of the main questions which the Board will tackle is the appointment of a Selection Committee to select suitable Congress candidates from each constituency to fight the Assembly elections. This is going to be a very difficult question as the Selection Committee will have carefully to weigh the merits and chances of success of each candidate before finally making their choice. Judging from the very large field, the number of candidates that may come forward and be recommended from each province and the enormous work involved in scrutinising the merits of each candidate, the task is going to be a very unenviable one. From the reports received from all parts of the country, the Congress-Swarajists are assured of warm reception and support in the elections and they can well look forward to a clear majority in the Assembly. Meanwhile, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the General Secretary, has drafted the constitution and rules of the Board somewhat on the lines of the old Swaraj Party. He has now been asked to prepare the election manifesto also, which he is engaged in doing.

Heat

There was a welcome relief on Friday morning when the weather showed signs of Monsoon having set in and it drizzled for some time cooling the air. In the afternoon, however, the sky was clear and the heat was as severe as before. Owing to the severe heat in the city a number of people have been down with influenza owing to perspiration followed by cold and pneumonia. In some cases the influenza has proved fatal. If monsoon does not set in soon, apart from the excessive heat from which the people suffer for the past few weeks, some epidemic is likely to break out.

New Collector Of Salt

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallubhai, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), has been appointed as Collector of the same Department from the 9th inst. in place of Mr. Slade, I.C.S., proceeding on leave. Rao Bahadur Maneklal joined the Salt Department as an ordinary clerk, 37 years ago, at the age of 18; By the dint of hard work, perseverence and honesty, he was soon made a Head Clerk and subsequently, was made an Assistant Collector in 1914. In 1932 he was made a Deputy Collector. He is to act as Collector till the return of Mr. W.W. Nind from the Central Board of Revenue.

PREPARING FOR "NEW DEAL" IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6).

liners of national policy; but far more truly to questions of provincial policy and administration, in which the day-to-day life of the people is so vitally concerned, and wherein the actual exploitation is more truly at work, though less evident. Every aspect of the urgent needs of every corner of the country must be studied in correlation to the general policy of national advancement; Such a task cannot be left to the 'ad hoc,' uncoordinated undisciplined impulse of particular individuals. It must be taken to be a national responsibility; and handled as such.

Harmonise Provincial L

National Advance

A central organisation and national machinery, specifically designed for this purpose, will have to be motived and operated from one central national headquarters, if only in order to reconcile, correlate, and harmonise the sometimes divergent currents of local, or provincial, as against national needs. We are apt to ignore the incipient conflict of interests between provinces, because we are obsessed with the more spectacular.—though perhaps much less substantial, rivalries between communities divided by religion. We must not ignore the fact that all parts of India are not equally developed, that they have not all adopted the same ideal of industrialisation and progress on western lines, which the big drum beating in the few more advanced centres leads us to believe to be the accepted goal of India's development. There is, besides, a rooted antagonism between the town and the country, between the agricutiturist and the trader or mechanic, which is already manifest in India. All these will need a machinery for study and deliberation planning and publicity that has hitherto been conspicuous by its absence.

Create A General Staff

I have already promised the need for a full-time Secretariat for this Wing of the Congress, and the organisation of a General Staff. If the Congress is to concern itself publicly with every question of Government, in broad policy or minute detail, at the Centre or in the Provinces, in Indian States or foreign countries, the importance of a staff and Secretariat cannot be overstressed.

Propaganda At Home And Abroad

Propaganda for Indian Swaraj will have to be carried on, not merely in India. Foreign sympathy may not easily, or ever, take the shape of material and substantial aid in our struggle for Swaraj; and, when all is said and done, that struggle must be fought and won by Indians in India. But foreign sympathy and understanding of our struggle may help, at a critical point, materially in the success of the fight; may enable us to make good in a situation, wherein, without such sympathy, there would be no hope of winning out. Whether foreign propaganda is conducted by and through subsidies to foreign press, or establishing agencies in some convenient international centre like Geneva, is immaterial to decide for the moment. If the fact is grasped that propaganda will have to be both at home and abroad, that is enough for the moment.

Capture The Press And The Platform

Within the country, the propaganda must needs take the obvious form of platform agitation and press activity. We in this country cannot command the radio; and we have yet to appreciate the value of the cinema for purposes of propaganda. The Party Press is also yet to be born, —daily, periodical, or specialised. The Press organs of to-day, even those in sympathy with the national ambitions and aspirations, are, after all, private proprietorial concerns. The question, of a Congress Press is worth while considering, even in the earliest beginnings. The problem of setting up such a press; and of its maintenance and management, is, no doubt, a most difficult one. Personal ambitions will have to be brought in subordination to the party needs; and discipline of the most exacting order will have to be enforced, if the Party Press is to give half the service that has to be expected of it.

Flood The Land With Congress Literature

But these difficulties are not insuperable. While the Party has no press of its own, it must needs depend upon the independent, or private press, sympathetic in general towards the Party programme. From this Press must be kept up an endless stream, not only of the regular articles, bulletins, communiques, reports etc. relating to party activities, but also pamphlets exposing the tactics and intentions of the opposing forces, or explaining the party aims and objectives, party policy or proposals on given questions. This kind of propaganda cannot be entrusted merely to amateurs of the Party leadership. It requires special skill and aptitude; and the utmost care will have to be exercised in the choice of the personnel for the task, as also in assigning to them the particular work from time to time that may be necessary in national interests.

(To Be Continued).

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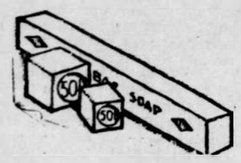

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Dramatic Turn In Simla Abduction Case

Witness For Prosecution Turns Hostile

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

In the Hindu girl abduction case further hearing was recorded by Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad, Magisirate. Mr. Harishchandra, the President of the Simla Bar Association at the outset requested the court that orders be issued under section 352 C. P. C. for clearing the court-room and the precincts of the crowd, as yesterday very nearly a disturbance had taken place.

Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad said that what worried him most was that the crowd consisted of well-dressed and educated persons against whom he did not wish to take drastic steps. the Court Inspector and his associate Counsel supported Mr. Harischandra's request, whereupon, the Magistrate ordered that with the exception of the members of the Bar, prses correspondents, and relatives of the accused, none should remain in the court-room, while nobody be allowed to collect in the precincts of the court. These instructions were carried out by the police to the letter.

COURT-ROOM CLEARED

As the police were clearing the crowd assembled in the court, the Defence Counsel requested the Magistrate to allow one. Mussalman to remain there, as he represented the community of the accused which had collected a subscription for their defence. This was granted.

PROSECUTION WITNESS

The first prosecution witness in the case, Kader, was sent for. He deposed that he along with both the accused, Abdulgafar and Abdulgani, were servants of a washerman. About 22 days ago when all the three were washing clothes at a washing-stand in the afternoon, one girl (pointing to the complainant) came there and called both the witness, and accused Ghaffar.

He continued: None of us went to her. Then the girl came to us. She said "give me a place for living." We refused shelter. Then she persuaded us and placed her head at our feet. We told her we would not keep her as we were servants of the people. The girl came there at about 6-30 p.m. and I do not know after that where she went."

Hostile Witness.

The Court Inspector requested the court to declare the witness as hostile. This prayer granted the Court Inspector cross-examined the witness, in the course of which he said that he made previously a statement before another First Class Magistrate which he said he did under pressure of the police.

Question: Did you tell that Magistrate that you were making the statement under pressure of the police

Answer:—No.

Q:—Did you tell anybody else that the police had threatened you and that you made a wrong statement?

A:—No.

Q:—Did the police beat you?

A:—No.

Police Threats.

Proceeding he said that nobody arrested him, nor was he told that he would be arrested in this case. He said: "The police had told me that if I did not make any wrong statement they would kill me. This threat was given in the Police station. I cannot say whether the man who administered that threat was a policeman. I cannot identify that man."

Cross-examined by the Defence Counsel, witness said that the Magistrate recorded his statement on 2nd of June.

Question: Did police tell you that girl and the accused had made certain statement, and unless you give such and such a statement you also would be arrested?"

Answer: Yes. The policeman also showed me a lathi and said, "If you do not tell the truth you would be beaten" (laughter). The police took me to the Magistrate and did not allow the people of my community to talk to me before recording the statement."

Perjury.

At this stage the Court Inspector informed the Court that he wished to take proceedings against the witness under section 193 I.P.C. for perjury. But, since the accused had no home in Simla and was liable to go to Kashmere any time, he should be bound down under section 476 of Cr. P.C. The Magistrate pointed out that he could not take legal proceedings against the witness without holding an inquiry, and in the interests of justice and for just and proper decision of the Abduction Case he would not bound down the witness.

Next Witness.

The next witness, Nigahia Rickshaw Chaudhry, deposed that at about 5-30 in the morning, about 15 days ago, a man named Subhan Dutt came to his Rickshaw shed and engaged a coolie and took a girl wearing "Burga" towards Mashubra. Two other men who accompanied the girl returned the rickshaw and came back at about eight or nine in the morning.

Cross-examined he said he could not say whether the person in "burqa" was a man or a woman. That person got into the rickshaw without anybody pushing him or her. Mohammada and Qadir, two of the three rickshaw coolies who are alleged to have taken the girl in the rickshaw next corroborated in main this statement of the Rickshaw Chaudhry. They both said that they took the girl to a place called Dhall, three miles away. They saw the girl when she alighted and both identified her in the court.

Cross-examined Mohammada said he did not see the faces of the two accused who returned the girl remained quietly sitting in the rickshaw. When the rickshaw passed Sanjauli Bazar they met several passers-by.

Abdurrahman deposed that Subhan Dutt brought the complainant girl (whom he identified in the court) to his house in Chharabra on the morning of the 18th May. He left her there. In the witness's absence she slept there one night. That night the accused Abdul Ghani also slept in the house, but went away the next morning. He told witness that he intended to take the girl to Kashmere to get married to her. Next evening Subbhan Dutt took the girl away.

Landlord's Statement.

Daulat Singh owner of the house where the girl's guardians are living stated that on the evening on which the girl disappeared he asked the two accused whether they had seen the girl. They replied they had not seen.

The case is adjourned till tomorrow.

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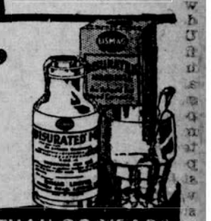

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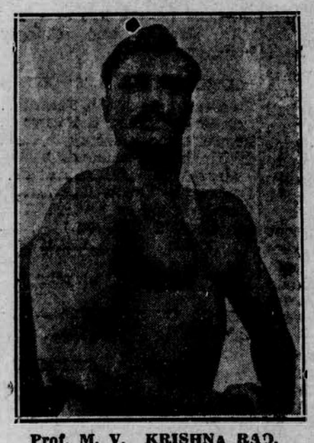

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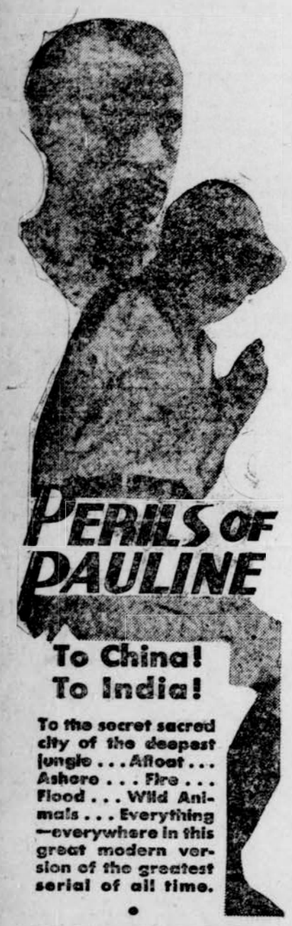
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SCORES:—

Australia 1st Innings ..... 207 for 5 wkts.

The First Test Match between England and Australia commenced at Nottingham on Friday. Woodfull won the toss and elected to bat.

W. M. WOODFULL, who captains Australia XI.

THE GAME.

There were two stoppages owing to the interruption of rain, the first one being just after lunch, and the second after tea.

Ponsford's game had suggested that he would score a lot of runs. He hit 8 fours.

Bradman, after making a couple of excellent straight and cover drives, seemed to be uncomfortable against the bowling of Farnes. Though the latter was not as fast as usual.

McCabe played a free innings, twice hooking Farnes to the boundary off two successive balls.

Chipperfield, playing a defensive game, game him a good support.

Stumps were drawn for the day at 5-40 p.m. owing to bad light.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

Australia XI	*England XI*
1. Woodfull (Captain	1. Walters (Captain).
2. Ponsford.	2. Nawab of Pataudi.
3. Bradman.	3. Sarmes.
4. Brown.	4. Sutcliffe.
5. Darling.	5. Hammond.
6. McCabe.	6. Hendren.
7. Chipperfield.	7. Leyland.
8. O'Reilly.	8. Ames.
9. Oldfield.	9. Verity.
10. Grimmett.	10. Farnes.
11. Wall.	11. Mitchell.

DETAILS

NOTTINGHAM, June 8.

Australia won the toss in the first Test Match which commenced here to-day and they are batting.

In the Australian Team Fleetwood-Smith, Kippax, Barnett, Ebeling and Bromley, who is the 12th man were omitted.

In the Enplish Team Wyatt, Bowes and Nichols, who is the 12th man, were omitted.

There was a light but brief drizzle at 7 o'clock this morning after a threatening night and the sun appeared at 8 o'clock. The wicket had been guarded by the Police all through the night and AUSTRALIANS OPEN INNINGS.

Woodfull and Ponsford who it shimmered like diamond in the sunshine after the final preparation of rolling and marking. The announcement that Wyatt had decided not to risk a breakdown relieved the tension which had been prevalent since he sustained the injury.

S. J. McCABE, who defied English bowling and scored a brilliant 50 not-out.

W. H. PONSFORD, who outshone his Chief, and put up 53 runs for his side.

opened the Australians' first innings were warmly welcomed when they came out to bat. Eerie silence prevailed as Farnes bowled a maiden over to Woodfull. Ponsford opened the scoring with a single off Geary whom he drove to mid-on. Farnes' second over was also a maiden suggesting that the Australians were not taking the slightest risk.

PONSFORD HITS OUT.

The attendance numbered 30,000. Ponsford striking with the middle of the bat leg-glanced Geary to the boundary and sent Farnes to the boundary through the slips in the next over. The batsmen seemed to be perfectly happy, but a ball from Farnes flew from Woodfull's gloves wide off Ames, the wicket-keeper.

Everything was peaceful and there was no shouting or barracking. Ponsford's batting suggested a stream of runs. He hit to leg-boundary a bad ball from Farnes in glorious style. Ponsford's only bad stroke hitherto has been the one when the ball flew to backward point from an attempted drive. Hendren made a valiant but unsuccessful leap to bring off a catch. Woodfull's cricket did not inspire confidence.

A FIERCE SHOT.

Hammond and Verity then took charge of the attack and kept the Australians playing. Woodfull's first hit to the boundary was a fierce shot behind the point, when he had been at the crease for 5 minutes under an hour, but later the batsmen took a dozen runs in one over, bowled by Mitchell. Fifty was telegraphed when the innings had been in progress for 5 minutes over an hour.

Ponsford with a sparkling square-cut reached his individual 50 in an hour and a half. Farnes returned to the attack at 77 and immediately captured the first wicket. Woodfull was 20 when Ponsford was caught behind the wicket, off Farnes for 53 (77|1). Ponsford just touched a 'fast' un that kept very low.

AMAZING CATCH.

Ponsford had played a delightful innings and his score included 8 boundaries. He was out to Farnes' first ball in this bowler's new spell. Brown joined his skipper, and when the former had only scored 5, Woodfull made a good shot but fell victim to an amazing left-handed catch by Verity in the gulley off Farnes (88|2).

The Australian skipper played a most stolid innings for nearly two hours for his 26.

Bradman joined Brown and almost immediately played the first ball from Farnes on to his wicket, but thereafter, he executel a lovely cut and pull to boundary. He ran a few risky singles, in order to keep Brown off bowling.

LUNCH SCORE.

When lunch was taken the score stood at 100 for 2 wickets.

Farnes' bowling figures before lunch were 12 overs, 22 runs and 2 wickets. Though he did not appear to be quite as fast as expected, still he lifted occasionally. Occasionally storm clouds loomed up during the interval.

RAIN SPOILS GAME.

Farnes and Geary resumed the attack after lunch. Bradman received an ovation when playing back, he straight-drove a no-ball from Farnes to the boundary. Then it rained heavily and the players had to retire to the pavilion for shelter.

The atmosphere clearel after ten minutes and the game was resumed at 2-45 p.m. after which the weather was sunny. Bradman quickly got into his stride of run-getting with a couple of four's off Geary, first a cover-drive and the latter a late-cut, but he did not appear to be very happy against Farnes. He seemed to be glad to avail himself of a sharp run to get out of the way, but then only was brilliantly caught in the slips.

TWO WICKETS FALL.

Bradman's was the third wicket to fall at 125. The ball flew from the edge of his bat high in the air for Hammond, the solitary slipman, to make an easy catch. (125|3|29). Brown's wicket fell next at 146. Brown several times played inside ball in attempting to drive Farnes. Each time the slightest touch would have meant a catch to Ames or in the slips, and then he mistimed Geary to be out l.b.w. (146|4|22). McCabe was now joined by Darling.

DARLING BOWLED.

Geary was maintaining a steady length and was flighting the ball cleverly. He nearly broke up the partnership when Darling in attempting to drive the Leicestershire bowler almost gave a catch of stumping. Darling then had another narrow escape, when the ball from Verity curled round his bat only to miss off-the stump by the narrowest margin. At last Darling was beaten by a ball from Verity, which kept low and came off fast off the pitch. (153-5|4). This brought McCabe and Chipperfield together and the pair effectively stopped the bowlers' run of successes.

MCCABE DEFIES BOWLING.

McCabe was brilliant and played as though he was not daunted by the situation in the least. Chipperfield, however, was mainly on the defensive and gave McCabe excellent support.

McCabe hooked Farnes twice successively to the boundary and again hit him to leg in beautiful style sending up 200 in 240 minutes. When a lovely shot past cover off Leyland McCabe reached his 50 in 95 minutes. At tea adjournment it started raining slightly.

There was only a brief resumption during which only one run was added and stumps were drawn for the day owing to bad light. The score at the close was 207 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, with McCabe and Chipperfield being not-out.—

AUSTRALIA — 1ST INNINGS.

Woodfull c Verity, b Farnes ..	26
Ponsford c Ames, b Farnes ..	53
Brown l.b.w. b Geary	22
Bradman c Hammond, b Geary	29
Darling b Verity	4
McCabe (not out)	50
Chipperfield (not out)	17
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets) ...	207

FALL OF WICKETS:—77|1; 88-2; 125|3; 146|4 and 153|5.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	21	6	48	2
Geary	23	6	43	2
Hammond	9	4	14	0
Verity	24	5	53	1
Mitchell	9	0	38	0
Leyland	1	0	5	0

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Ginyo Maru	9000	31 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	13 Aug.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	25 June
Suwa Maru	10700	11 July

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.
Haruna Maru	10500	4 July.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.
Taiyo Maru	14500	ex Kobe 24 July

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July.
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone No. 22041

Telegrams: "YUSEN."

ENGLAND'S CAPTAIN IN FIRST TEST

Wyatt's Injury Handicaps Selectors

NOTTINGHAM, June 7.

After a long talk between the selectors Mr. Percy Perrin and Sir Stanley Jackson it was officially stated that no announcement regarding the England captaincy and the composition of the team would be made till to-morow morning.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA WILL REGAIN ASHES

COLOMBO, June 8.

"I have seen the Aussies three or four times in action and they strike me as a very formidable team. I think Australia will regain the Ashes." This is the view of the old Sussex and England Captain, Arthur E. R. Gilligan in a message to the "Ceylong Observer."—United Press.

WALTERS REPLACES WYATT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 8.

Wyatt is not playing. Walters will captain England in the First Test Match which begins to-day.

HOCKEY IN ABU

(From Our Correspondent.)

ABU (By Mail.)

The final of the Hockey League was played on 4th inst. between the Abu High School and the Sports Club of Abu, in which the latter won by two goals to one.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, June 8.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:

Middlesex v. Northamptonshire:—Middlesex won by 9 wickets. Northans 59 and 124. Middlesex 91 and 93 for 1 (Price not out 50).

Warwick vs. Worcester:—Warwick won by an innings and 185 runs. Worcester 197 and 92 (Paine 8 for 43). Warwick 473 for 8 declared.

Gloucester vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire won by an innings and 45 runs. Lancs 454 for 5 declared. Gloucester 206 (Booth 4 for 61, Hopwood 4 for 44) and following on 103 (Sibbles 7 for 16).

Leicestershire vs. Nottimghamshire:—Notts won by an innings and 53 runs. Notts 351. Leicester 103 and following on 195 (Larwood 4 for 43, Voce 4 for 88).

Yorkshire vs. Glamorgan:—The match ended in a draw. Yorks 210 (Emrys Davies 4 for 37). Glamorgan 112 for 4.

Surrey vs. Derbyshire:—Surrey won by seven wickets. Derby 137 and 321 (Smith 126; Worthington 65; Ford 60; Holmes 4 for 41). Surrey 322 and 137 for 3 (Gregory 50).

Somerset vs. Hampshire:—Somerset won by 149 runs. Somerset 391 and 139 for 5 declared. Hants 279 (Paris 51; Jacklee 5 for 86); and 102 (White 5 for 32).

Cambridge vs. Essex:—Match drawn. Essex 234 and 112 for 3. Cambridge 440 for 4 declared. (Allen 67; Winlaw not out 161; Human 137).—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL CONGRESS ELECTION BOARD

Exception Taken To Appointment Of Representatives From Rival Groups

CALCUTTA, June 8.

With the publication of the Government communique efforts are being made to revive the Congress Committees in Bengal.

Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy and Mr. Nisith Sen who were appointed joint secretaries by Mr. M. S. Aney to form the B P C C., Election Board representing the rival groups then led by Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose have notified that the office of the Board will work from June 11 and have invited Congress organisations in the province to correspond with them and receive receipt books for enro'ment of members. But exception is being taken to this move by Congressmen who are either Presidents or Secretaries of the different District Congress Committees on the ground that the Board set up by Mr. Aney was meant to meet the peculiar circumstances arising out of the rivalryt between the two men one of whom is dead while the other is away from India at the moment. They, therefore suggest that Mr. Aney should appoint individuals who have no party bias about them and are competent to run Congress organisations independently.

It is understood in this connection that a suggestion had been made to Gandhiji to nominate a Congressman to represent Bengal at the coming meeting of the Working Committee.—A. P.

AMAZING CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS SOCIALIST

Pinto Waylaid And Assaulted By Unknown Persons

Frederick M. Pinto, a member of the Congress Socialist Group and a worker in the Textile Strike at the Ferguson Road Centre, was waylaid and assaulted on Friday night at about eight o'clock at De Lisle Road (opposite to Union Mill) by a man, alleged to be belonging to one of the rival sections in the Strike and his spectacles were broken.

When Mr. Pinto was riding on his sycle towards Fergusson Road, he was suddenly called by name and was asked to get down. On doing so he was led out of the sight of the police on patrol at the junction by a familiar talk regarding the strike situation and was suddenly assaulated, as he was alleged to be one of those to denounce a particular section in the Strike Committee. Inspite of Mr. Pinto's denial of the accusation he was not allowed to go. The accidental intervention of Mr. Gunwant, a Congress Worker, saved Mr. Pinto from badly being beaten.

It is surprising that this alleged assault should have come on a member of the Congress Socialist Group on an equally amazing accusation. It is ascertained on inquiry that the Congress Socialist Group offered its co-operation to the Joint Strike Committee and some of the Group's Members have been associated with the work in that connection from the very inception of the strike. Neither the Group nor any member thereof has anything to do with the internal quarrels of the rival Labour Groups in the Strike Committee as the only object with which the Group offered its co-operation is to serve the cause of the textile workers in their struggle againts the attack on their living standards. The Congress Socialist Group has it is further ascertained, nothing to do with any of the three groups fighting for leadership of the strike.

BAN ON MANGOES IN PANDHARPUR

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has issued the following Order under Section 45 (I) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890:—

"During the ensuing Ashadhi Fair, a large number of pilgrims will be coming to Pandharpur from all parts of India and in order to minimise the langer of an outbreak of cholera, it is necessary to prevent the import into and sale of mangoes in the Pandharpur Municipal limits.

"The District Magistrate, Sholapur, therefore, hereby directs that the import into and sale of mangoes within the Pandharpur Municipal limits is prohibited from 15th July 1934 to July 31st, 1934, both days inclusive."

Gift Of Rs. 5,000

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

A Gujarati gentleman nearly 70 years old who refused to give his name and address visited me to-day and gave a heart-rending story as to how he had taken a loan nearly 20 years ago from money-lenders in Burma and the terrible harassment he was subjected to for its recovery and the subsequent abduction of his only daughter 8 years old who has not been traced up till now.

While leaving he handed over G. C. Notes worth Rs. 5,000 for helping the oppressed debtors under certain conditions.

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Any woman nowadays may quickly rejuvenate her complexion at home by a safe and painless process of gentle absorption. The days of expensive and dangerous "operations" are past, and each woman can be her own beauty doctor. It has been discovered that ordinary mercolized wax, applied like cold cream at night will cause the thin veil of lifeless, sallow or blotchy cuticle to gradually and gently flake off in invisible, flour-like particles, revealing the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath. The wax absorbs only the unhealthy and unsightly outer film, and does not affect the healthy tissue at all.

The process defies detection, and unveils a lasting and beautiful complexion, which is, of course, a perfectly natural one. For this purpose thousands of women are now using mercolized wax, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Naturally, the process also removes all such surface blemishes as freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver spots etc. It makes the face look years younger and prettier, and renders the use of face creams unnecessary.

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CITY COOLED BY SHOWER OF RAIN

First Sign Of Approach Of Monsoon

The first sign of the approach of the Monsoon for the year was heralded by a drizzle in the early morning hours in almost all parts of Bombay City and Suburbs, on Thursday with some slight local variations.

This was followed on Thursday night between 10 and 11 p.m. by quite a sharp shower which in some parts of the City continued for about half-an-hour and served to lay the dust. Early this morning there was again a drizzle and the sky remained clouded until about 9 a.m.

The result was a slight cooling of the atmosphere this morning and the birth of a hope that the breaking of the Monsoon is not far off.

This light rain however, has struck some bad odours in the lanes and even in some of the broad paved streets of the city.

The rail over-bridges, instead of being washed clean, are muddy, dirty, and slippery.

The footpaths in the neighbourhood of markets and some streets, where hawkers sell all sorts of things, are rendered particularly repulsive for pedestrians.

Unless heavy rain appears soon and washes the city clean of everything abnoxious, epidemics may be started is the opinion expressed by people who find it intolerable to pass through the insanitary by-lanes of Bombay.

The usual break of the South-West Monsoon in Bombay with which we are familiar is in the late evening hours of the day or in the early part of the night. This year, however, what can be termed an abortive appearance of the Monsoon in the early morning hours bodes little good as far as the start of the Monsoon is concerned.

Well may agriculturists throw up amazed looks at the kind of rain that appeared on Friday morning.

RAIN IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHAKOPAR, June 8.

After a sultry weather for about a fortnight, the continuous downpour of water for over three hours early this morning came as a relief to the Bombay Suburban residents.

The rain was registered at Kurla and Thana also.

The sky, having been laden with knots of clouds, more rainfall is likely. It appears the monsoon has set in. Great satisfaction is felt that a good beginning has been made.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

New York, June 7.

The Government Weekly Weather Report shows that weather conditions have generally been somewhat less favourable than recently.

3.9 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Temperature At 8 a. m. On Friday

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 02.6 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 93.5 (3.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 (3.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 8.7 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 136 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours miles 26 per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.88 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.90 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.94 inches.

Weather remarks: Thunderstorm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, June 8.

At 8—7 a.m. local time (8—46 a.m. India nStandard Time) and temperature 85.4 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Dr. Balakrishna, Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur, who had gone to Chicago to attend the All-Faiths' Conference, returned with his wife on Friday morning, after a tour on the Continent.

B. B. & C. I. RY. SENSATION

Money Bag Disappears Mysteriously

A sensational theft of a money bag from the Treasury Department of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, Head Office at Churchgate has just been reported to the Bombay Police.

The theft was discovered immediately after the bags were taken out of the Safes which were brought from the Bombay Central Station under strong police guard in a motor van on Friday, at 3-0 p.m.

It appears that after the safes, which contain bags of moneys representing receipts and collections made at all railway stations on the line, were conveyed to the treasury department they were opened and the money bags taken out and weighed. These were found to be correct and intact.

It is reported that while the officer was attending to some other business one of the bags mysteriously disappeared from the room which is also guarded by the railway police.

The theft completely mystified the railway authorities who communicated immediately to the Esplanade police and Sub-Inspector Chawan proceeded to the spot to institute enquiries.

RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR DUPED

Customs Dalal Arrested On Charge Of Cheating Remanded To Custody

The story of how the Proprietor of the Light of Asia Restaurant, was relieved of Rs. 250 by a Customs Dalal on the promise of obtaining permission to open a restaurant in the compound of the New Customs House, was narrated before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday when Abdul Hamid was placed before the Court on a charge of cheating.

It is alleged that Abdul Hamid who is a Customs Dalal told the proprietor of the Light of Asia Restaurant that if he paid a sum of Rs. 300 the accused was in a position to obtain the permission of the Assistant Collector of Customs to allow the complainant to open a Restaurant in the compound of the New Customs House.

Agreed To Pay.

The complainant agreed to pay Rs. 250. This money, it was alleged was to have been paid to certain customs officers.

The accused then obtained the signature of the complainant on an application addressed to the Assistant Collector of Customs. Some days later the complainant received a letter by post, purporting to come from the Assistant Collector of Customs granting permission to the complainant to open a restaurant in the compound of the new Customs House.

The accused soon after called on the complainant and took a cheque for Rs. 250.

The complainant lost sight of the accused thereafter and on making inquiries learnt that no application from the complainant had been received. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was arrested on Thursday night by the Palton Road police.

As the inquiries were still incomplete, the accused was remanded into police custody.

The Ceylon Government has decided to establish a rice mill at Anuradhapura to supply rice to all the Government Departments which buy rice.

UNEMPLOYED MEN CHEATED

Accused Gets 18 Months Jail

"Cheating unemployed men is the worst form of cheating" was the observation made by Mr. Oscar, H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate," Third Court, when he sentenced Abdul Aziz Ansari alias Abdul Sattar alias Abdul Aziz Kaloo, to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on two charges of cheating. The accused admitted six previous convictions.

MAN OF INFLUENCE.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused represented to one Syed Alli Syed Mahomed, a Poleman in the B.E.S.T. Co., that the accused had considerable influence with the manager of the Tramway Company and he would obtain him the post of a conductor in the Tramway service. The accused also represented he could get a job for a friend of the complainant and received Rs. 30, from them.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

The complainant later found that all the representations made by the accused were false and lodged a complaint with the Police. Sergt. Glendenning of the Colaba Police Station arrested the accused.

The Magistrate accepted the evidence of the prosecution and convicted the accused.

PEON DISAPPEARS WITH Rs. 300

Went To Bank And Took Cash And Not Seen Since

The Bombay City Police are on the hot track of a peon who is alleged to have absconded after cashing a cheque for Rs. 300.

It appears from the complaint of the Secretary of the Indian Citizenship Association that Mudra Sutta, the peon in question, was entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 300 to cash in the National Bank of India Ld. on Tuesday morning.

The peon returned to the office and told the Secretary that he was called at 1-30 p.m. by the bank cashier. He went at 1-30 but has not returned since.

An enquiry at the bank showed that the cash of Rs. 300 was given to the peon at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

YOUTH'S FATAL FALL FROM ROOF

A young Mohamedan Electrician workman, named Ebrahim Abdulalli, working on the roof of the Fine Arts Litho Works, 25, Dalal Street, accidentally fell down while descending a ladder from a height of 10 feet, and sustained concussion in the brain and other injuries.

The accident occurred on Tuesday evening He was immediately removed to the G T Hospital where, later he developed pneumonia and died on Thursday evening.

At the inquest held on his body on Friday, a verdict of death due to accidental fall while working on behalf of his employers, Messrs. Sharif Eelectric Co., Forbes Street, was returned.

CHANDA RAMJI HIGH SCHOOL

Gets Cent Per Cent Matric Results

As in the past several years, this year also, the well known Chanda Ramji Girls' School has maintained its reputation of having secured cent per cent results in this year's Matriculation examination which speaks highly of the efficient teaching of the school.

Out of the twelve girls sent, twelve passed, some of them having obtained high marks. The school deserves to be congratulated for the brilliant results.

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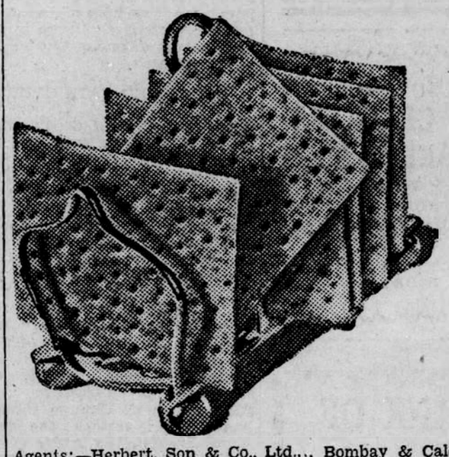

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NOTICE

TO HUSBANDS & WIVES

According to a New York message of the 30th April last, the birth of what are called test-tube twins has been announced by two obstetricians. They claim that one woman who derived children by this method has a baby nine months old and another woman is expecting a test-tube baby shortly.

We advise all husbands and wives to adopt artificial means to have children only when nature fails. Nature never fails if husbands take AMRITA—a tonic and a blood purifier—and if wives are given LODHRA—a uterine tonic.

You can get these two specifics at all Chemists and Druggists.

Agents:—RATILAL BROS., 38, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY 1.

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DEPOT, Mangaldas Market BOMBAY 2.

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For Six Months ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
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For 2 Years or more ..... 5 per cent. per annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. The Bank has made arrangements at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore for receiving and paying the Deposits At PAR. For further particulars apply to:

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., Manager, or THE CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE MADRAS.

Democratic Traditions Of China

"Vox Populi, Vox Dei" Is How Her People Looked At Theory Of Divine Right

In these tremendous days the picture of tormented politics and agitated armies that preoccupies English observers is a European picture, obscuring, undoubtedly, the Asiatic picture that was upon the screen of their consciousness two and a half years and a year ago. Yet I am reassured that the English people have not forgotten the picture of the Far East, even though necessarily preoccupied with boding events hardly more than across the Channel from them. The old, old problem of a balance of power, a balance of interests in Europe, again calls for all the efforts of real statesmanship. In Europe now, as with us during the past two and a half years in Asia, everything seems to be in the fire. The balance now as between the Far East and the European scene is the equal balance of impending disaster writes Quo Tai-Chi in the "Peoples Tribune." It is no less dangerous because some of the most portentous issues seem, in the view alike of ultimate history asd of common sense, to be so idle.

CHALLENGE IN ASIA.

There seems no limit to the capacity of mankind, whatever the race and whatever the hemisphere, to create political desperations out of matters that history later will pronounce simple enough of peaceful solution. From time to time nations and races become obsessed with such problems as inevitable expansion," "manifest destiny," "pressure of population," "national honour." How rigid their demands seem in an excited or narrow-minded time! How much more elastic they actually are in the ultimate view! I could not help meditating in such a fashion as I enjoyed watching a performance of the historical play, "Richard of Bordeaux." The young King, Richard II, gave a great shock to his Council when he said that after all England had no real need of a Continental programme, that neither national welfare nor national prestige were truly involved in constant fighting to hold the territories of France. This remarkable observation nationally diverted by mind to another unessential dream of Continental expansion in the Far East in our own time. It took a hundred and fifty years after Richard II. for England finally to abandon her obsession. Short-sightedness selfishness can easily take the names of national necessity and national honour. Yet, in the end, not always far off, the Genuis of History makes short work of both the political justificatons and the material benefits. Yes, I left the immense satisfaction of an analogy for our present challenge in Asia as I sat in a London theatre on a recent evening.

PERCERTED PATRIOTISM.

The makers of deadly brews, mixed half with greed and half with national self-hypnosis, strut and strive, but in the end it is the genius of a people and not ambitions of their war-lords of the day that gives leadership to a continent, and makes clear the way for the world's genuine and essential history. As a stage of the impression made upon Chinese mentality by Western science there was a moment, too, when some Chinese had the kind of rabid dream that Japan under misguided leadership has lately been trying to make effective. The "Symposium of Chinese Culture," has in it some verses by the scholar Kang Yu-Wei, the leader of the 1898 Reform Movement, among them being the following:—

Let us hasten to develop our industry and steam-engines,
We may draw our resources from Europe and America;
We have our four or five hundred millions of people,
Out of whom we may enlist ten millions of soldiers;
We have iron and metals in limitless quantity,
With them we could build thousands of warships;
Then we shall stride across the Five Continents,
Where you will see the Yellow Dragon Banners fly and dance.

But the writer who quotes this verse quite sagely comments: "Two notes in this poem especially arrest our attention. One is the sentiment of perverted patriotism..... and another was the almost childish belief in the simplicity of China's problems; if enough soldiers and warships could be produced, then the Yellow Dragon Banners would fly and dance over the Five Continents How simple! How exciting! Fortunately for China as well as for the world, China did not proceed to bring this dream to realisation."

COMING OF DEMOCRACY.

No. Instead of this Chauvinistic programme, thoughtful Chinese felt that the political profit to be derived from the Western World lay in the spirit and forms of modern democratic government. I read in a London journal the other day that a certain country is now the "sole remaining citadel of democracy on the continent of Europe." I prefer to believe that the situation is not quite so desperate as that. But certainly China has seized upon the ideas of democratic forms from Western political practice, and set herself under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen to give them native force and direction. "The Three People's Principles" of Sun Yat-Sen are sometimes critisised for diffuseness, but certainly that great political programme formulated by our late Leader has all the bite and grip that democracy needs for effectiveness in China. Its immense authority lies not alone in its insight and force and practical demand upon men, but also in the fact that it is the culmination of a tradition native to China. Professor Tawney has strikingly described how the "economic, political and intellectual movements, which elsewhere made their way by gradual stages and small increments of growth, are, in the China of to-day, in simultaneous ferment." Well, the yeast that has caused all that ferment is the yeast of thorough democracy in all its phases. Whether or not there be only one country left on the continent of Europe to share with England the faith and practice of political democracy, certainly in Asia there is only China to stand as its believer and its exponent.

NOT BORROWED.

However delayed and partial the perilous course of democracy may be in China, her great honour and her great responsibility is that in China, and nowhere else in Asia, is the democratic idea growing and not diminishing.

In thoughoutfulness and faith the Chinese turned to the instruments of that product Western, and especially Anglo-Saxon, instinct for governing because the West had thus made explicit an instinct in government that was always implicit in China throughout her history. The belief was not borrowed from the West. The instincts lay indigenous in China. They are and were of the genius of the Chinese people. The debt to the West is for forms that the Chinese knew how to adapt in order to make their own genius politically effective. That is our immediate transitional situation. The present responsibility of China and the implicit summons to leadership for Asia lies precisely there. It is in her ages-old commital to the democratic faith and the slow but sure development of political instruments for making the democratic faith deffective in accordance with the genius of her people.

DIVINE RIGHT THEORY.

Let me illustrate a little what I mean in saying that Chinese political philosophy has always been fundamentally democratic. Under the monarchy, almost from time immemorial, although the Emperor was called the "Son of Heaven" and ruled by the "Will of Heaven", nevertheless the conception of the Divine Right of Kings never prevailed in Chinese political thought. The Emperor was to interpret the will of Heaven through the will of the people. Thus the Shang-Shu says: "Heaven sees what the people see. Heaven hears what the people hear." Again, "The people are the roots of the State When the roots are secure, the State will have peace" In other words, the Emperor was to rule in the interest of the governed and not in the interest of himself or the governors. So long as he observed and practised this precept, so long would he be regarded as ruling by the will of Heaven. On the other hand, if an Emperor became tyrannical and selfish, and disregarded the welfare of the people so that there came discontent, unrest, and suffering in the country as a result of his rule, then he would be considered to have exhausted his mandate from Heaven and to have acted against the will of Heaven. In such a case he was no longer considered the Son of Heaven or an Emperor but a disendowed and isolated individual and the people's common enemy, against whom the lowest of his subjects might take the law into his own hands.

A CHINESE SAYING.

There is an ancient Chinese saying which says the same thing with equal emphasis. "He who nurtures us is our Emperor, but he who tortures us is our enemy." Thus in the case of Emperors T'ang and Wu, who founded respectively the Shang and Chow dynasties by overthrowing their predecessors, Chinese history records their acts not as those of usurpers or of Ministers in rebellion against their Emperors, but as the acts of popular saviours who delivered the people from the yoke of oppression, and thereby acted as celestial agents in carrying out the will of Heaven. We also have the saying of Mencius establishing the order of significance for the various elements in the Chinese State: "First come the people, then the Alter, and then the Emperor.

The precepts I have quoted, and innumerable others in our classics, have exercised a profound influence in our long national existence, and have been responsible for the rise and fall of dynasties in China. They have produced qualities and a flavour in the general life of China which explain why our social relations are on the whole equitable and our intellectual life democratic. The tenant-farmer is no less a man in the presence of his landlord, the landlord no more a man in the presence of his tenant: and there has never existed in China any class barriers against scholars. Our history is replete of instances where men of most humble origins rose to the highest positions in the State.

It is very germane to present conditions in Asia—and in Europe also—to point out this remote background of a steadily maintained democratic tradition in China. All the moves of democratic government at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries in England against the absolutism of the Stuarts, that whole training-ground for the modern English State, lay implicit in Chinese political philosophy from the beginnings of our recorded history. It is a service to Asia and to the whole world to re-emphasise that to-day. For China's persistence with her democratic tradition and its modern instruments actually means more for Asia of this 20th century than all the posturings and paradings, the alarms and excursions, by which other influences seek to make the Asiatic welkin ring.

GERMANY'S POPULATION

6 Crores And A Half

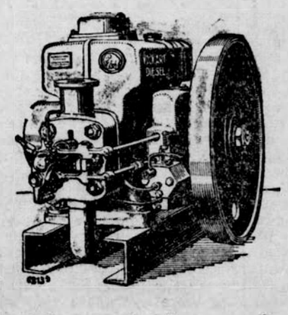
The result of the census taken in Germany shows that on June 16, last year, the date the census was taken, the total population of the Reich, excluding the Saar, was 65,188,626. At the previous census, taken in 1925, the population was 62,410,619, so that in eight years it increased by 2,778,007.

This increase is equal to an average annual increase of 0.54 per cent or little more than one-half the average annual increase of 0.94 per cent between 1919 and 1925.

Before the war the annual increase of Germany's population was 1.52 per cent so that compared with the pre-war period the rate of increase has fallen by about two-thirds. Should the coming plebiscite in the Saar result in the return of that territory to Germany the total population would be well over 66,000,000 compared with an estimated population at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914 of 67,800,000. This apparent big decrease is due to the handing over to France, under the Treaty of Versailles, of Alsace-Lorraine, whose population of 1,700,000 was, of course, included in the estimate of Germany's population in 1914.

The decline in the rate of increase of population since the war is not peculiar to Germany. Before the war the annual average in this country was about 1 per cent, but at the last census in 1931 the result showed an annual average increase of only 0.63 per cent curiously enough almost exactly the same as that of the recent German census.

The same tendency to a big decline in the growth of population has taken place in most civilized countries since the war. In France, indeed, there has been an actual decrease of population.



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Our Trichy Letter

GOVT. THREATENS TO SUPERCEDE MUNICIPALITY

Catholics Resolve To Become Protestants

TRICHINOPOLY, June 6.

The Government considered the re-election of Mr. Rathanavelu Mevar, as the Municipal Chairman to be irresponsible and have issued an ultimatum to the Council to show cause within 14 days as to why the Council shall not be superceeded for a period of 2 years.

The ultimatum has been received and the Council will consider the same at its meeting to be held on the 12th instant.

The house is sure to be divided in its opinion, the party that returned Mr. Mevar will protest against the order of the Government while the other party will support the Government order for supercession.

Attempts are being made to patch up the differences among the Councillors with a view to saise a unanimous protest against the proposed action of the Government.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

The Tamil Districts non Brahmin Conference is proposed to be held towards the last week of this month or first week of next month.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Trichy non-Brahmin League, held on last Saturday the Zamindar of M'nampally presiding, Mr. W. P. Soundara Pandiya Nadar, M L C., was elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

CASTE IN CHURCH

As a Conference of Depressed Class Catholic Christians of Trichy-Tanjore Districts, held last week, in a village in Lalgudy Taluk under the presidency of Mr. Doss Manikkam of Madevia Lutheran Mission, a large number of Christians resolved to join the Tam'l Evangelical Lutheran Church. The reason that impelled them to embrace protestantism is said to be their feelings of resentment against the treatment of Roman Catholic Church and their suffering under great disadvantages.

The rigid observance of caste system and untouchability in the House of God by the caste Catholics drove them to that.

CATHOLIC PAPERS VIEW

Commenting on the decision of large body of Catholic Christians to embrace protestantism, the Catholic Leader deserves that "the whole difficulty lies" in the fact that they placed their sense of prestige above their obligations to God, temporal and fleeting things above the spiritual and lasting the paper refuses to believe that the Catholics have lost all sense of esteem and affection for a Church which tendered them from their infancy simply because they disagreed with a policy which had no relation to their faith.

But every individual Christian must realise that the responsibility of seceding from the Church rests with him.

Whether in these "privileges and concessions" which they seek to secure with their present transfer of allegiance, is included the pledge of eternal life which is the only thing that matters, is for every individual seceder to decide for himself.

JUSTICE PARTY MEETS IN MADRAS

Problem Of Brahmins' Entry May Arouse Bitter Controversy

MADRAS, June 7.

Admission of Brahmin into the Justice party, the venue and date of the next non-Brahmin Confederation, and the choice of candidates for the ensuing Assembly elections were among subjects discussed at informal meeting of prominent members of Justice party convened by Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, at his residence this afternoon.

The problem of Brahmins entry into the party was mooted at the last Confederation but was shelved. Opinion is even now sharply divided among the members and those who favour Brahmins' entry seemed to have expressed the opinion that the application of the communal rotation in the services should be maintained intact and that the constitution of the party should not undergo any violent change.

The question is likely to evoke a bitter contdoversy before it is finally settled by the Federation. The other two questions being non-controverc'al, they did not engage much time.

It is expected that an official statement regarding the conclusions will be issued at the close of the conference tomorrow.

Those present at the meeting included Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Sir A. P. Patro and the Kumarraja of Chettinad.

—A. P.

SAGAR'S MAGNIFICENT SUPER-JEWEL—

3rd GLORIOUS WEEK

A Social Melo Drama Directed by Sjt. Servottam BADAMI

GRIHA-LAXMI

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EDUCATED WIFE

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Story By Wellknown Hindi Author Sjt. PREMCHANJEE.

Directed By— Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL.

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ARRANGEMENTS WITH BEST CO., LAST TRAMS TO COLABA (VIA KALBADEVI) AND TO FORAS ROAD, JUNCTION WILL LEAVE AFTER THE LAST SHOW AT 12 MIDNIGHT.

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VANG-VEENA PADMADEVI

in the Leading Feminine Role

supported by Miss GULAB, MUBARAK, MADHUKAR GUPTE, RAJA PANDIT, NANDU KOTE, MARUTIRAO BADRIPRASAD, BABURAO SAMSARE, GULAM HUSSEIN.

Directed by BABURAO PATEL. Hindi Verison by PANDIT INDRA CHANDRA.

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MR. RAMACHANDRA-RAO'S HOPES OF AMNESTY

MADRAS, June 7.

Satisfaction among the liberals was voiced by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao who said that he was glad that the Government had taken the only course open to them, consistent with their declarations and has withdrawn the ban on the Congress.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao hoped that the Government would not hesitate to declare a political amnesty.—United Press.

Dacoits Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOUNT ABU (By Mail).

The Inspector General of Police, Jaipur state, recently arrested a gang of dacoits, which is alleged to have shot dead a man while they were in the act of robbing.

A party of students and teachers of the Patan High School, Patan, walked on foot from Patan to Mount Abu. They belonged to Patel family. The party returned to Patan after visiting the important places.

Two students of Baroda High School came on a visit to Abu, covering a distance of 200 miles on foot.

Running This Week

TRILOK CINETONE'S MUSICAL DRAMA

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Featuring Miss ROSHANARA, Miss SARUPRANI, Mr. MOOBARAK, etc.,

GLOBE-TALKIES

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TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY IN GOOD DEMAND EARLY BUT EASING OFF LATER

M. Gilt-Edged Market 3-1/2 Per Cent Paper Weakened

EXCHANGE STEADY, SILVER HIGHER, GOLD ERRATIC

WEEKLY REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, June 8

MONEY

Money was in good demand during the early part of the week but rates eased off mid-week. On Tuesday the call rate was as high as 4 per cent, but since Wednesday, the rate declined to as low as 2 per cent. This is probably due to the discontinuance of the sale of treasury bills coupled with the fact that cash applications to the new loan were small. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shown a decline of Rs. 146.74 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 per cent, three months 1 1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on June 1, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 101.69 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 17,79,73,000 as compared with Rs. 19.33 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.72 an increase of 0.83 per cent over last week Loans show a small rise of Rs. 3.97 lacs while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 7.11 lacs and by Rs. 35.62 lacs respectively. Government deposits have risen by Rs. 40.55 lacs to Rs. 9.28 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 111.04 lacs to Rs. 75,00 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

The Giltedged market opened steady with a good demand for almost all scrips Subscriptions to the new loan on the opening day (i.e. Tuesday the 5th June) amounted to Rs. 16 crores and the total amount subscribed upto 7th is Rs. 19 crores. Since yesterday, however, owing to unloading by bulls and speculative sales in 3 1/2 per cent Paper, the tone of the market became easier. 3 1/2 per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 89 declined to Rs. 88-11. However it again improved to Rs. 88-14 on purchases by banks. Subsequently, in spite of it being supported, the rate again weakened, to as low as Rs. 88-1 at the close. The enquiry for short-term bonds continues unabated. 3 1/2 per cent new loan due 1947-50 is quoted at Rs. 98-7. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan remained steady at Rs. 103-5. 4 per cent 1943 loan after improving from Rs. 104-6 to Rs. 104-13 reacted to Rs. 104-11 and 1934-37 loan closed at Rs. 100-7. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan improved from Rs. 109-14 to Rs. 110-6. 5 per cent loan due 1939-44 gained about 4 annas to Rs. 108, and 1940-43 loan improved from Rs. 108-11 to Rs. 108-13, but closed at Rs. 108-12. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan after an improvement from Rs. 116-1 to Rs. 116-5 closed at Rs. 116-4. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 150-9 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 105-3.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange continued steady at the last rates namely sellers of ready T T at 1/6-1/64 and buyers at 1/6-3/64. Small business was done in connection with the export of gold and merchandise export bills showing were small. Again there were no tenders for one million sterling offered by Government. The following are the closing quotations in the forward market:—July/August 1/6, September/October 1/5 31/32 and November/December 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol 5.06 3/8 to as low as dol 503 1/2, but subsequently improved and closed at dol 5.06 7/8. The Paris/London cross rate after declining from 77.03 to 76.40 improved to 76.65 and closed at 76.78. The Belga and the Italian lira were quoted at 21.69 and 58.43 respectively.

The British Note to the United States regarding the war debt payment due June 15, 1934 absorbed the attention of all the markets for the time being, but there were no adverse effects on any market as evidenced by the strength of sterling against dollar and gold currencies as well as by an improvement in the stock market in London.

GOLD

Erratic fluctuations characterised the gold market this week. The price of ready after an initial decline from Rs. 34-2-9 to Rs. 34-1-6 rose to Rs. 34-7-6, but subsequently eased off to Rs. 34-2 and closed at Rs. 34-3-3. The mid-week spurt was due to rumours that the American Mint price of gold may be raised by one dollar an ounce. This naturally led to bears covering sales. During the latter part, however, the New York-London cross rate firmed up, resulting in a decline in the local price of gold. Arrivals from upcountry were some 15,000 to 20,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 1/2 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no better than 3000 tolas a day. The quotation for gold in London advanced from 136sh. 11 1/2d to 138sh. but reacted and closed at 139.1 1/2. The price of sovereigns moved sympathetically and touched Rs. 21-10 for ready and Rs. 21-10-6 for forward. The closing quotations were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-9-0 respectively. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Corfu" amounted to Rs. 132.52 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-7-6 and Rs. 34-1-6 for ready, Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-1-9 for 28th June settlement and Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-2-0 for 27th July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 54,812 in bar and coin.

SILVER

The trend of prices in the silver market was higher due to advices from the U. S. A. as well as from Shanghai. After opening at Rs. 54-5 the ready rate improved to as high as Rs. 55-7, but reacted towards the end to Rs. 55-4. The daily offtake has declined to the average of 100 bars excluding a consignment of about 530 bars railed to Calcutta. Stocks on hand are unchanged at about 9000 bars, due to fresh arrivals from upcountry centres. It is reported that a consignment of 480 bars was received again through the land frontiers of Persia this week. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1/3-7/16 to 1/3-5/8. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19-13/16d and 19-7/16d for ready and 19 7/8d and 19 1/2d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-7 and Rs. 54-5 for ready and 2nd June settlement. Rs. 55-9 and Rs. 54-8 for 2nd July settlement and Rs. 55-11 and Rs. 54-12 for 31st July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 29 bars and Rs. 42,500 in coin.

SHARES

A firm and buoyant tone obtained on the Stock Exchange this week in the miscellaneous section. Cotton mill shares were steady on account of improvement in the price of raw cotton and rumours regarding the settlement of the labour strike. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing 703/12 710 708/12; Century Rs. 223/12 227/8 225; Central India Rs. 230 236/4 235; 133/12 136/4 133/12 117/8 123/12 121/14; Simplex Rs. 76/4 79/6 77/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 180 182/8 180.

The miscellaneous section was distinctly buoyant, Steels, Hydro Electrics and Bombay Burmahs being the prominent features. Tata Steel ordys rose from Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 71 but closed 69/10. Tata Defds improved from Rs. 242/8 to Rs. 262/8 but closed at Rs. 255. Tata Hydros after maintaining the level of Rs. 140 eased off to Rs. 137/3 at the end. Tata Power shares moved between Rs. 1066/4 and Rs. 1075, closing at Rs. 1070. Andhra Valleys similarly rose to Rs. 1386/4, but finished at Rs. 1380. Alcock shares were steady the closing quotation being 181/4. Bombay Burmahs were in demand the quotation after improving to Rs. 442/8 closed at Rs. 436/4. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 139/1 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 283/2. Bundi Cements rose to Rs. 28/10, Indian Cements to Rs. 386-4 and Katni ordys to Rs. 335, with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 1280. Shahabad Cement shares improved from Rs. 318/12 to Rs. 328/12. Scindia Steam shares were placed at Rs. 9-12. Railway shares were almost unchanged, Ahmedabad Prantij being quoted at Rs. 835, while Tapti Valleys recorded an improvement from Rs. 757/8 to Rs. 770.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1351/4 and Contributories at Rs. 340. Bank of India shares closed at Rs. 111/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 29/4.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
June 8.

Clan Ranold; Evans; Liverpool.

British Soldier; Halverson; Miri.

Victoria; Bonzamino; Genoa.

C/Florence; Nancollis; New York.

DEPARTURES.
June 8.

British Sailor; Sloan; Abadan.

Sumatra; Ferrara; Genoa.
June 9.

Mongolia; Rhodes; London.

LOADING.
June 8.

Steamer C/Dulhart for New York.

Steamer, Britania for Liverpool.

Steamer, Ranee for Rangoon.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Victoria:—The M. Italiana mail steamer, Victoria, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo, 155 saloon and 8 deck passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Mongolia:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer, Mongolia, will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan Ranold:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Clan Ranold, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. C/Florence:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer, City of Florence, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

S.S. British Soldier:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer, British Soldier, arrived in harbour on Friday from Miri, with a cargo of 7,516 tons kerosene oil.

S.S. British Sailor:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer, British Sailor, sailed yesterday for Abadan, with ballast.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M. Italiana steamer, Sumatra, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 8.

S.S. Bangalore for London:—5 bales animal skins, A L Hossam; 3 bales animal skins, D. Abraham & Sons; 2 bales animal skins, D. Velji; 9 bales animal skins S A Noor; 5 bales animal skins, H R. Rehmanbhai; 32 bales animal skins, I. M. Rahimtoola & Co.; 6 bales animal skin, A G Husein & Co.; 9 bales animal skins, A. A. Hirjee & Co.; 8 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 3 bales animal skins, H A Mohmed & Sons.; 9 bales woolen carpets, 6 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Ld.; 12 cases fish monds, R Dhanji & Co.; 31 H/H condiments, F Nowroji; 45 bags Henna Leaves, D. Abraham & Sons; 616 bags myrabollam, J Moolchand & Co.; 50 bales cotton rags, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, H A A Kermani; 10 cases dry ginger, A P Gupta.

For Havre:—1800 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ld.;

S.S. City of Canton for Liverpool:—1232 bags myrabollam, 312 bags masoor, J Moolchand & Co; 495 bags masoor, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—616 bags linsoor, Ralli Bros.

Far Barcelona:—616 bags linseed; A Virji & Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 625 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co;. 25 bales cotton thread waste, V A Sane.

S.S. Britannia, for Marseilles:—43 bags cebery seed, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Jaffa—10 bales cotton yarn Cox & Kings Ltd.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—2666 bags groundnuts, A. Podar & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton raw, A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—33 bales cotton arn, A. H. Diab.

S.S. Sumatra, for Genoa:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Florence for New York:—162 bags celery seed D Abraham & Sons.

For Boston:—100 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

For Norfolk:—16000 bags ground nut cakes Strauss & Co.

For Philadelphia:—113 bales wool raw ,D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. City of Dalhart for New York:—3080 bags castor seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

For Philadelphia:—1200 bags myrabollam, H. Bhagvandas and Co.

S.S. Ginyo Maru, for Hongkong:—25 bags shark fins, 3 cases fish monds, E Moledina & Sons.

For Kobe:—148 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa and Co.; 10 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Moji:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Havana Maru for Kobe:—124 bales cotton raw, J. G. Shah.; 1700 bales cotton raw, N. Nagsi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, R Rawji & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, P. Premji & Co.; 410 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 207 bales cotton raw, B. Maheshwari; 600 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 464 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ld.

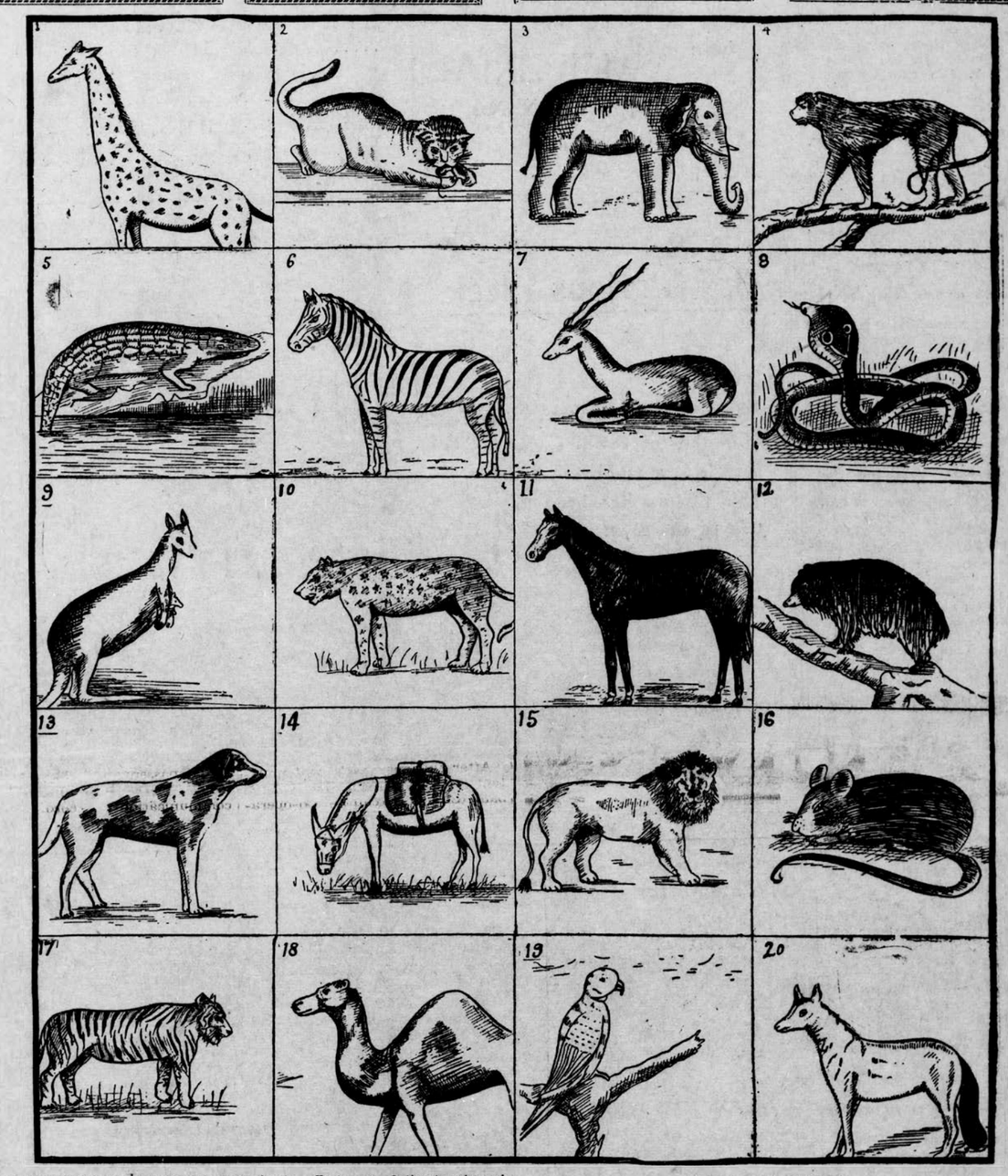
IMPORTS

S.S. Rhheiniels, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—39 cases aloes; 50 cases bolts and nuts; 52 cases globes; 30 cases safety fuse; 35 cases camphor; 80 cases merchandise; 140 cases clovesuns; 105 cases colour; 220 cs. wire; 235 cs. unexposed films; 589 cases wire netting; 102 cases M. A. G. oil; 95 cases provision; 15 cases sewing machinery; 785 bundles tubes; 452 cases chains; 200 cases iron ware; 323 cases e'ware; 150 cases spirits; 105 cases lamps; 50 cases pencils; 275 cases slates; 161 cases mill boards; 340 cases paper; 58 cases screws; 107 cases wine; 907 pieces Aspen logs; 535 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp: 50 cases gluecose 130 cases lime; 1600 drums dyes dry; 275 drums dyes paste; 76 cases glassware; 80 cases colour; 83 cases tiles; 250 cases hinges; 127 cases ivory; 30 cases gin; 1189 cases beer; 55 cases brandy; 31 cases cottons; 100 bags dextrine; 80 cases starch; 460 cases Farina; 2326 cases sugar; 212 cases mill boards; 40 cases whiting; 38 cases silk yarn; 2491 cases bolts and nuts; 1350 bundles galvd. sheets; 1400 bundles steel hoops; 680 bundles steel tees 239 bundles steel rivets; 778 bundles steel joists; 59 bundles steel channels; 222 bundles steel poles; 100 cases paper; 1714 bundles steel bars; 250 bundles steel plates 250 bundles pipes; 534 bundles wire; 1771 bundles tubes; 210 drums chemicals.

"CHARACTERISTICS" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



"Characteristic" competition is very simple. Each one of the twenty animals has its own peculiar characteristic. For instance a Giraffe has a long neck. You have therefore to fill No. 20 of the clues given against No. 1 of the illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple to our readers the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES

1. After you have selected the right characteristic for the creatures illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 15TH JUNE, 1934, closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 27th June, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. KING OF THE JUNGLES
2. SPOTTED
3. LAYS EGGS BUT NOT A BIRD
4. USED FOR TRANSPORT
5. DANGEROUS TO LIFE
6. ENEMY OF RATS
7. STRIPED
8. ACCOMPANIES MADARIES OR NATCHWALAS
9. DELICATE AND SWIFT
10. VERY SLY
11. WORSHIPPED BY HINDUS
12. BEAST OF BURDEN
13. LIVES UNDERGROUND
14. MAN'S FRIEND
15. CARRIES ITS YOUNG WITH IT
16. SHIP OF THE DESERT
17. IMITATES
18. IMMENSE STRENGTH
19. MOVES WITH BOUNDS, FOUND ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY
20. LONG NECK.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	20	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 15th June 1934

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

Incorporated in India 1874

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR—1934

1933 RESULTS

NEW BUSINESS - - - - -	Rs.	7,04,26,203
TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE -	Rs.	47,93,31,074
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID - - -	Rs.	15,27,38,860
ANNUAL INCOME - - - -	Rs.	3,43,21,522
FUNDS - - - - - - -	Rs.	14,30,04,536

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Long-established and Progressive Office.

Applications for further information should be addressed to:

The Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDING, Bombay.

or to any of the Company's other offices as undernoted:

Agra	Bezwada	Jalgaon	Mercara	Ranchi
Ajmer	Bhopal	Karachi	Mombasa	Rangoon
Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Nagpur	Rawalpindi
Allahabad	Colombo	Lahore	Patna	Singapore
Ambala	Dacca	Lucknow	Poona	Sukkur
Bangalore	Delhi	Madras	Raipur	Trichinopoly
Bareilly	Gauhati	Mandalay	Rajshahi	Trivandrum
				Vizagapatam

QUICK changes necessitate quick action. Instant relief from pain is demanded by the public. 'ASPRO' fulfils the demand. Many of the old pain-alleviating medicines were dangerous, they either affected the heart or the stomach or had a deadening or doping effect. Now all people can obtain quick, safe and definite relief from the most agonising pains by the simple action of taking 'ASPRO'. Furthermore, they need not worry about harmful after-effects, for 'ASPRO' is sure, safe and effective.

PROFESSIONAL PROOF

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN PRAISES 'ASPRO'

STATES THAT PEOPLE who cannot take ordinary Aspirin CAN TAKE 'ASPRO'—'ASPRO' Effective where Others Fail. NON-TOXIC VALUE APPRECIATED.

Messrs. Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd., Slough, Bucks. Scotland.

Dear Sirs,—I am writing to let you know of my experience with 'ASPRO'. While I have made no chemical tests the CLINICAL RESULTS FULLY SUBSTANTIATE YOUR CLAIMS OF EXTREME PURITY. I HAVE FOUND THAT PEOPLE WHO COULD NOT TAKE ORDINARY ASPIRIN OWING TO THE GASTRIC UPSET IT CAUSED READILY TOLERATED 'ASPRO'. Also doses of 'ASPRO' are effective where similar doses of other brands are not. It has also, taken at night, a mild hypnotic effect which is very valuable considering its non-toxic character. If you will send me samples for general use I shall have pleasure in distributing them to certain of my patients.

Yours faithfully, F. S. . . . . (M. B., Ch. B.)

(Name withheld for professional reasons.)

WHAT 'ASPRO' CLAIMS TO DO

1. It stops violent headaches in five minutes.
2. It brings sweet sleep to the sleepless.
3. It relieves rheumatism in one night.
4. It relieves children's growing pains.
5. It saves many a sound tooth by removing toothache.
6. It brings relief without causing sickness, indigestion, or a craving.
7. It stops pain without harming the heart.
8. It soothes away irritability.
9. A hot lemon drink and two or three 'ASPRO' Tablets will smash up a Cold or 'Flu attack in one night.
10. It reduces temperature in a few minutes.
11. It can be taken any time, in Tram, Train, at Home, at Business - anywhere, everywhere.
12. It is so safe a child can take it.
13. It is the greatest help for women every little while ever known.
14. It stops the ill after-effects of alcohol.
15. It relieves Malaria by reducing the fever.

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon:

H. J. FOSTER & CO., LTD.

AHMEDABAD HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY

& at Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Rangoon

Made by ASPRO LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS

SPEEDIER AIR SERVICE NEEDED

Post-Office Urged To Control Air-mail Contracts

LONDON, June 7.

The Postmaster-General received a deputation from the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries which urged Post-Office control and financing of air-mail contracts, and acceleration and improvement of air-mail service in view of foreign competition.

They also urged that mails should cover at least 2,500 miles daily, thus to reach Karachi and Nairobi in wo days.

Sir Kingsley-Wood sympathised with the deputation's objects but pointed out that the establishment of air services was not a function of the Post Office. He added that the whole question of air service was being examined but it will be some time before any conclusion is reached.—Reuter.

SALE OF MANGOES PROHIBITED

Magistrate's Order To Check Cholera

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has issued the following Order under Section 45 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

"During the ensuing Ashadhi Fair, a large number of pilgrims will be coming to Pandharpur from all parts of India and in order to minimise the danger of an outbreak of cholera, it is necessary to prevent the import into and sale of mangoes in the Pandharpur municipal limits.

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, therefore, hereby directs that the import into and sale of mangoes within the Pandharpur municipal limits is prohibited from 15th July 1934 to July 31st, 1934, both days inclusive".

"MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE"

New Bank Opened In Sind Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 5.

After full one year's contemplation over the scheme the Hyderabad (Sind) Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd. has been started here, with an influential directorate.

Its opening ceremony took place last Friday. Mr. Parsram Tolaram, advocate, and the Vice-President of the Bank explained the advantages of the bank. He said that it was the only bank at Hyderabad (Sind) whose directors were almost from all the communities viz. Hindu, Amils, Hindu Bhaibunds, Muslims and Parsis. He, therefore, hoped that it would get encouragement from all kind of people. Mukhi Gobindram, President, Sind Hindu Sabha, who was specially invited on the occasion then declared the bank open.

Some of the persons present put deposits in the Bank there and then.

SWEEPERS' DEMANDS.

In a well attended meeting of Municipal sweepers many resolutions were passed, the important of which are the following:—

In every winter a warm underwear must be given to every sweeper. Brooms should be given every month and not every three months as at present.

Casual and privileged leave also should be given and therefore some extra sweepers may be employed to work as substitutes.

The scheme of constructing quarters for sweepers, which has been passed by the Municipality some 8 years back should be taken up at once. After the retirement they should get gratuity like other Municipal servants. Sunday should be half-holiday.

It was also resolved to vote for those candidates in the coming election, whom the committee may recommend. After this a Sweepers' Union was organised. Prof. Shamdas Vasvani was elected as President and Shewaram Bhatia as Secretary.

NEW HEAD-MASTER OF SURAT SCHOOL

SURAT, June 8.

Surat is about to acquire the tradition of sound mathematical studies and researches enjoyed unchallenged by St. John's College at Cambridge. The appointment of Prof. K. T Shah of Wilson College Department of Mathematics as Head Master of the Surat Proprietory High School and the presence of Principal N. M. Shah of the M. T. B. College, with wide reputation as a star wrangler, will help students to recover the ground which mathematics had lost in Gujarat since Professor Swaminarayan's departure, from Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—United Press.

"MOUNTAIN MADE OUT OF MOLE HILL."

Catholic Paper Denies Mass Defection In Tanjore District

MADRAS, June 8.

A mountain made of a mole hill," Under this caption the Catholic leader (a Catholic weekly journal published from Madras) gives prominence to a special article characterising as grossly exaggerated the reports appearing in certain papers about the mass defection of the Adi Dravida Catholics in Tanjore district.

The Journal says: It was reorted that some 3,000 families had seceded from the Church and joined the Lutherans. But as a matter of fact the meeting at Sengaraiyur was attended by not more than 300 people including the Protestants and self-respectors.

Counter meetings of Catholics, were held at Begalathur on May, 29, at Michaelpatti on May, 31, and at Thirukatupally and Trivadu early this month.

Most of the seceders have expressed regret for their conduct and were received back into the fold."—A.P.

LABOURERS KILLED WHILE AT WORK

MADRAS, June 7.

Four labourers were killed while removing sand from the Adyar river bed. It appears that last afternoon 20 tons of earth fell while a gang of coollies were working in a pit. Two others were also trapped and struggled for 20 minutes.

Their heads were visible until people came to their rescue. Relief was delayed owing to the fact that other workmen were startled by the sudden calamity and were believing that some malevolent goddess was wreaking vengeance from the scene of tragedy.—United Press.

BOY FALLS FROM RUNNING TRAIN

Mother Jumps Out To Save Him

MADRAS, June 7.

A Tanjore message says that a seven-year old boy fell down from a running train near Alakkudi. The boy's mother immediately jumped out to save him. The passengers stopped the train forthwith by pulling the communication cord. The mother and son were found on the track both seriously injured. They are now in hospital.—A. P.

THIEF SWALLOWS STOLEN BRACELET

SURAT, June 8

A sensation was caused here by one Magan Dayaram who, when suspected of having stolen a gold bracelet, attempted to give his accusers the lie direct by swallowing the bracelet.

But however hard he tried the bracelet could not slide down the throat. He was eventually removed to the hospital where the bracelet was extracted. The accused is now in police custody.—United Press.

CATTLE RELIEF IN BIHAR

Bombay Committee's Work Appreciated

(From A Correspondent.)

MUZAFARPUR (By Mail).

A meeting of the Behar Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee workers of different cattle camps was held at Committee's head office at Muzaffarpur on 31-5-34.

Mr. Mankar submitted the summary of the work done so far in all the centres. Discussions were held about the continuing of the cattle camps and anti-flood measures and other matters. Mr. Mankar explained the line of the work of cattle relief hereafter and solicited suggestions from the centre workers whereupon the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

1. One special paid worker at each centre for cattle relief work is necessary till September.

2. The meeting considers it necessary to continue cattle camps for sheltering stray cattle till September 1934, and suggests that arrangements be made with Goshalas in the affected areas to shelter them on behalf of the Committee on some fixed allowance.

3. It is necessary that the accounts be kept open till the work is finished and one representative of the Committee be kept in this Province for inspection and such other works.

4. This meeting of the workers of the cattle relief centres places on record the high appreciations of the work done by the Behar Earthquake Distressed Cattle Relief Committee of Bombay specially Bhai J. N. Mankar, the General Secretary and his colleagues.

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

"I'm a young man of 'Sixty'!"

I was only just into the thirties when I felt conditions telling on me—lacked energy—could not concentrate on work or pleasure.

The trouble?—blood pressure. My arteries had lost their youthful resiliency—they are especially liable to do so in tropical climates. The extra strain of work and hard living tighten up the arteries with resulting pressure on the heart and brain. I took a course of "Phyllosan" *and now look at me.*

Your arteries are probably the same as mine were. With each year life will become more difficult for you. Restore their elasticity and your body will regain its strength. You will relieve the strain on your heart and brain. "Phyllosan" will do this for you. It has restored youth to thousands all over the world.

"Phyllosan" is a purely vegetable product prepared under the direction of E. Buergi M.D. Professor of Medicine at the University of Berns. Containing no alcohol, no animal fats and no harmful chemicals "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals will have results which will astonish you.

Start Taking

'PHYLLOSAN'

(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalize your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves and increase all your Physical and Vital forces—irrespective of age.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Agents:—Cama, Norton & Co.,
23, Medows Street, Bombay.

Proprietors:—NATURAL CHEMICALS LTD.

722

AN APPARENT PHENOMENON

That deposits should rise with the fall in the dividend and deposit rates is a PHENOMENON.

Yet to the vast number of our depositors it is NO PHENOMENON and the rise is merely due to the recognition of the fact that we are a TOWER OF STRENGTH in these troublous times.

Year	Subscribed Capital.	Paid up Capital.	Reserves.	Deposits.	Rate of Int. on deposits	Rate of dividend.	Ratio of unsecured to secured advances.
1923	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,36,540	16,32,063	7 %	16%	7 1|3: 1
1928	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,88,375	37,42,315	6½%	16%	5 1|4: 1
1933	6,00,000	3,30,900	4,44,647	57,67,040	4 %	12%	9|11 : 1

SEE THE LAST COLUMN & OBSERVE HOW OUR POSITION NOW IS MORE THAN 8 TIMES STRONGER THAN OUR POSITION TEN YEARS BACK.

CANARA BANK, LIMITED.

ESTD. 1906.

BOMBAY: 1, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

OFFICES AT: MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, CHICKMAGALUR, BANGALORE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

WE SPECIALISE IN BANKERS' ACCOUNTS. DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4% PER ANNUM.

YET ANOTHER YAGA AT KADALADI

TIRVANNAMALAI, June 8.

Yet another 'Yaga' by orthodox Brahmins will be shortly performed at Kadaladi, a village near Tiruvannamalai, at which over a scoer of goats will be sacrificed.

The South Indian Humanitarian League is carrying on a vigorous propaganda to mobilise public opinion against animal sacrifice in the name of religion.—United Press.

AD-DRAVIDAS BACK INTO FOLD

TANJORE, June 8.

It is reported that about 300 Ad-Dravidas, a group of those who seceded from the Roman Catholic faith to the Lutheran Mission, have come back to Catholicism after due solemnities.—United Press.

MAKERS OF
DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES
AND EYEGLASSES

BALIWALLA & HOMI
OPTICIANS

HORNBY Rd DHOBI TALAO & BOMBAY KALBADEVI Rd PAREL

American Cotton Steadily Advancing

CONTINUED UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER AND WEEVIL MENACE

Trade And Speculative Demand Broadening

Bombay, June 8.

Owing to continued unfavourable weather and increasing weevil menace, in the Cottin Belt, Crop prospects are becoming less favourable and as a consequence, inspite of considerable realizing and profit-taking, there has been continued buying by foreigners and speculators in the New York cotton market. Besides, business in both cloth as well as yarn markets is improving which gives an additional impetus to the steady advance in prices of the raw material.

Under such conditions, the New York cotton market yesterday opened quiet at unchanged prices, October being quoted 12.17, and declined a little further to 12.14 on profit-taking and realizing in the initial stage, but assumed a firm tendency from this level on foreign and trade buying appearing. Spot as well as commission houses were also free buyers on reports of improving business in cloth as well as yarn. The market was thus flooded with large buying orders from all quarters and speculative buying on the top of all these, advanced prices further and October was 12.27 just before the close. The rise was steady and eventually the market finished at 12.26, with a nett gain of 9 points over last close.

The spot cotton was also better and closed 10 points higher at 12.20.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 12.27 and 12.14 respectively.

The New Orleans market also displayed a steady tone and prices closed 9 to 11 points higher, July being 12.02 and October 12.24.

The spot cotton gained 10 points and closed at 12.18.

After the previous day's advance, conditions on the Liverpool Cotton Exchang were rather quiet and the market opened 2 points lower at 6.22 for October on hedge selling and realizing orders in the initial stage, the market suffered and sagged further to 6.21, the lowest of the day. A fair amount of trade buying was in evidence at this level and the market was lifted to yesterday's closing level of 6.24. Offtake was poor and on scattered selling, the market eased again to the opening level of 6.22 and closed dull at the same price.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 6.24 and 6.21

The Egyptian Section was also dull and featureless and sakel Juyy and November closed at 8.29 and 8.37 at a loss of 2 to 1 point.

Uppers also lost 2 points and closed 6.78 and 6.83 for above positions.

The Alexandria market was irregular also to-day. Sakel July lost 4 points and closed at 15.38 while upper June gained as much as 7 points and closed at 12.14.

The East Indians were also lower by 3 points, July and October closing at 5.09 and 4.99.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co:—

Liverpool.—More two sided markets. Trade not following advance.

New York.—Market steady although there is considerable realizing. Foreign and trade buying continue. Commission houses buying freely. Advise buying on all breaks. Cotton goods market—yarn market—business improving.

New York.—Spot house and trade demand absorbed profit taking. Tone firm.

New York. Crop prospects are becoming less favourable. Good cloth market. Have a good opinion of the market.

New York.—Speculators are buying due to reports of bad weather, while inflation expectations continue. Look for higher prices.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:—

New York.—Speculators principal buyers; weather continues unfavourable; expectation Inflation; market acting well: looks higher.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers:—

Weather unfavourable especially in the East, weevil growing threat; textiles better.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July 1934	12.03+9
October 1934	12.26+9
December 1934	12.37+9
January 1935	12.43+8
March 1935..	12.54+9
May 1935	12.63+9
Spot	12.20+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 7.

July 1934	12.02+9
October 1934	12.24+11
December 1934	12.36+11
Spot	12.18+10

NEW YORK.

New York, June 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.92
October 1934	12.15
December 1934	12.27
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.97
October 1934	12.20
December 1934	12.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 7.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	4,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Supertine (Good Staple) ..	5.43
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.20
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.50
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
June 1934 ..		6.26—2
July 1934	6.26	6.26—2
August 1934 ..		6.24—2
September 1934 ..		6.23—2
October 1934 ..	6.22	6.22—2
November 1934 ..		6.19—3
December 1934 ..		6.18—4
January 1935 ..		6.19—3
February 1935 ..		6.19—3
March 1935		6.21—2
April 1935		6.21—2
May 1935		6.21—3
Middling Spot ..		6.51—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/4
National Bank of India ..	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89-5/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	110-7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	231-3/4

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 7.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/7-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 23/3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6-7/16 sellers.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 8.

In the local market there was very little doing in Linseed as well as wheat and while business was only inter bazar, due to better tone in foreign markets, sellers were scarce.

Linseed September was quoted at Rs. 7-8-6 and was lower by a pice. Later however, Calcutta selling came in which depressed the market and the rate at the close was Rs. 7-7.

Wheat was equally under same influence and the quotation after opening at Rs. 4-5-6 was lower by a pice, Karachi selling that appeared later depressed the market and at the close the rate was Rs. 4-4-9.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c P.A.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	43 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	48 1/2
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel.	115 1/2
Western Union Telg.	44
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47 1/2
New York Central	28
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	19
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R	120
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walker	37
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr. Tobacco B.	72
Dupont de Nemours	85
Goodyear Tyre	28
Alaska Juneau	21
Goodrich Rubber	12
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	39 3/4
American Smelting	40
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36 1/4
International Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	30 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13 1/2
Atlantic Refining	25 1/2
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12 1/2
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	16
Chase Bank	28 1/2
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	33
National Dairy	18
Remington Raud	9
Goodrich Tyre	14
Montgomery Ward	26
Atlantic Refining	26

Market steady but quiet; mining shares higher. Brokers loans up 80 millions.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 7.

Silver—Business small

Spot	19-3/4
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-17-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent to 1 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 7.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.16-1/2
Amsterdam	7.47-1/4
Brussels	21.69-1/2
Madrid	37.04
Milan	58.43
Berne	15.59-1/2
Paris	76.78
Prague	121.50
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.07-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July sellers 25/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

SEEDS.

London, June 7.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-16-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, June 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, June/July sellers £12-17-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £11-2 6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £13-2-6.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 7.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
July 1934	8.29
October 1934	8.34
November 1934	8.37
December 1934	8.40
January 1935	8.40
March 1935	8.44
G. F. Spot	8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8.

Following a steady rise of 9 points in New York futures, our market for Broach J-A opened firm at Rs. 212 and advanced to Rs. 212 1/4 on Japanese buying, but declined on jobbers selling., to Rs. 211 1/4. Liverpool, due 3 up, opened 5 up, but the market did not respond, as there was heavy long liquidation by a prominent firm of brokers which depressed the market and at the close at 5-30 p.m. the prices were as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. 209-8
Broach A/M Rs. 213
Oomra July Rs. 188/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 187-4
Bengal July Rs. 138-12
Bengal D/J Rs. 144/12

READY COTTON SALES

June 8

346 Japan T and Co., Amraoti, Bhav Bhav
52 Japan T and Co., Hingoli 187
103 Japan T and Co Vambori 185
49 Japan T and Co Hingoli 185
100 Japan T and Co Barwaha 192
40 Japan T and Co Barwaha 192
107 Japan T and Co Jalgaon 185
52 Japan T and Co Dhulia 190
100 Japan T and Co Ranala 185
53 Japan T and Co Vambori 185
40 Japan T and Co Mandleshwar 192
52 A Damodar Bolda 187 1/2
58 A Damodar Digras 32 off
99 Viram Ladha, Kalajin 22 off
60 Narshi Nagshi Sailu 185

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	150/52
Bengal F.G	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150/52
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt	204/207
Nagpur Savner	204/207
Pundhurna	197/99
Yeotmal	196/98
Arvi	196/98
Ellichpur	196/98
Amraoti-Berar	188/90
Khamgaon	188/90
Mulkapur	182/84
Khandesh	182/84
Jalna/Sailu	183/85
Burwah Sanavad	196/97
Broach Fine	219/20
Punjab/American	222/27
Punjab/American mix	217/20
Cambodia	272/82
Miraj/Sangli	224/27
Compta Good	222/32
Bagalkot	197/202
Kampala	341
Busoga	338
Jinja	334

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	303	262,397
Central India	...	201,028
Barsi and Nagar	34	161,958
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	45,538
Berar	2,044	424,216
Central Provinces	27	103,983
Total Oomras	2,452	1,199,120
Dholera	403	87,823
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,628
Rajputana	95	47,300
Sind-Punjab	65	168,606
Broach	...	324,873
Coompta & Dharwar	236	37,415
Westerns-Northerns	310	27,245
Cocoanada	...	183
Tiunevelly and Cambodia	106	28,371
Persian	...	1,449
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	93	131,192
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	4	24
Total	3,764	2,088,612

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	290	327,685
Japan and China	12,311	705,532
Coast Ports	250	14,790
Up-country by Rail	...	98,674
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	46,535
Total	12,851	1,193,216

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 8.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P. ...	148	145	142	137	
Panjab ...	148	145	142	137	
Rajputana ...	148	145	142	137	
Oomra No. 3	199	196	194	190	...
C. P. No. 1	212	109	207	203	...
C. P. No. 2	205	202	200	196	...
Broach No. 2 ...	218	215	213	211	
Punjab-Ame. ...	227	224	222	220	
Surat ...	278	275	272	269	
Rajpipla ...	276	273	270	267	
Navsari ...	280	277	274	271	

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 8.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Thursday, June 7:—

	cwts.
Wheat	5,925
Linseed	19,830
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	87
Gingellyseed	50
Poppyseed	25
Groundnuts	15,789
Castorseed	4,929
Rice	22,402
Myrabollams	850
Cottonseed	469
Mowraseed	7
Gram	631
Joowar	559
Barley	1,076
Bajree	2,929
	tons.
Coal	925

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 8.

In the local Bullion market, silver opened to-day at Rs. 55/4 and fluctuated within an anna in the absence of any outside doing of importance.

Gold also remained dull and the quotation was Rs. 34-3-9 with practically nothing outside doing.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 8.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/5 3 1/32 Jan-Mar
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Dec
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 264
Banks buying T T 262
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 573
Banks buying D D 583
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.07 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/8 8th inst
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 8th inst.
Java/London 7.43 7th inst.
London/Paris 76.81 7th inst.
London/Belgium 21.70 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.61 7th inst.
London/Italy 58.43 7th inst.
London/Berlin 13.18 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th inst.
London/New York 5.07 1/2 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.47 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-10 1/2 6th inst. £6-17-1 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 6th inst.
19 3/4 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 6th inst. 19 3/4 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45.45 6th inst. 45.35 7th inst.
London discounts 3 mos. 15/16 p.c. 6th inst. 15/16 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 6th inst. 1 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone:—Easier

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 8.

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs 23, 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 20
Tilseed Rs. 26, 34
Linseed Rs. 25, 27
Gram Rs. 17, 20
Jawar Rs. 13, 15
Bajara Rs. 14, 16
Tuar Rs. 16, 18
Lintal Rs. 15, 17
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Oil cakes Rs. 13, 16
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 70, 75
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 65, 70
Wheat flour Marka per bag of 95 Srs Rs. 10, 12
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 Srs Rs. 11/4
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 Srs. Rs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 Srs. Rs. 3

Shares.—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 90
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 114
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 100
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 90
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 100
100 Bharathi Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 4
50 Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd. 1
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 3
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 19/12
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 11
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—

Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36
Silver per 100 tola Rs. 56.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 8

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/14/6 Closing Rs. 26/11

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23/6/6 Closing Rs. 23/3.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st. May 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs. 70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents.	
Bills payable etc.,	Rs. 22,17,76,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 2,81,08,000
Total	Rs. 27,36,84,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 4,05,79,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs. 2,74,22,000
Bills Discounted	Rs. 55,85,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs. 1,11,22,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 2,33,61,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs. 16,56,15,000
Total	Rs. 27,36,84,000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Selling Offset By Short Covering

HEAVY POSITION OF MARKET TELLING

The local Stock Exchange to-day opened around yesterday's closings and was lower at the outset on some speculative selling but recovered and fared better later on some bear covering as well as buying of a general nature.

Mill Shares during the early part of the session, were dull and uninteresting especially in view of the peace talks having been abandoned at least for the time being, but recovered in sympathy with general buying later and closed almost unchanged.

In the Electrics, there was good enquiry and while Andhras and Hydros were not as much, Tata Powers closed at a gain of 10 Rupees to Rs. 10.80.

In the Steels, Deferreds after touching Rs. 253-2, closed as high as Rs. 260 and ordinary's after touching Rs. 69-6, closed at Rs. 70-14.

Belapur were in good demand and closed at Rs. 215.

Bombay Burmas were better and closed at Rs. 438.

Cements were about steady to better.

Securities section was no little demoralizing; the 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened as low as Rs. 87-14, recovered a little to about Rs. 88-2 but under heavy selling pressure from Calcutta interests, soon declined again and closed at Rs. 88-1 with a disastrous and demoralizing effect.

The working of the market is a clear reflection and indication of the heavy long interest carried by the market and until this position is rectified further reactions are quite likely and would be in order.

Note:—

The local Stock Exchange will remain closed on Saturday, the 9th instant, on account of settlement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 8.

	Rs.	as
100 Ah. Advance	277	8
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	708	2
250 Bradbury	91	4
100 Century	224	0
100 Central India	235	10
100 Colaba	83	0
100 Coorla	93	2
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0	12
1000 Finlay	81	4
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	128	12
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	98	0
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	12
100 Kohinoor	134	0
250 Laxmi	690	0
100 Maonowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	807	8
250 Model	46	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	121	14
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	261	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2,900	
50 Simplex	77	8
100 Swadeshi	180	0
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	93	4
25-50 Central	29	4
500 Imperial	1,347	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	340	0
50-100 India	111	12
5 Union	4	10
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	28	13
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	386	14
40 Katni Def.	1280	0
100 Katni Ord.	236	14
75 Okha	171	4
10 Punjab	18	4
100 Shahabad	331	0
70 United	93	0
INSURANCE		
15-10 Jupiter	12	12
15-75 New India	35	14
200 Oriental	4,015	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	12
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1380	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	139	1
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	14
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	136	4
1000 Tata Power	1080	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm Prantej	835	0
100 Amr. Patty	116	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 8.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 88-1-0
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88-1-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett. 103-4-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103-5-0
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116-3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116-4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98-6
4 per cent 1934/37 100-8
4 per cent 1943 104-13-6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109-12
5 per cent 1939 44 107-14
5 per cent 1940/43 108-10
5 per cent 1935 103-2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108-12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-14
4 per cent B P T 1974 99-1
5 per cent M Deb 1959 109-4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 120
6 per cent K P T 1956 120
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened as low as Rs. 87-14, recovered a little, to Rs. 88-2-6 but again weakened and closed at Rs. 88-1-0

100 C. Provinces	86	8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujarat	64	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	36	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500 Aapti Valley	770	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	17	8
30 Tata Steel	260	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	70	14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	180	0
60 Belapur Sugar	215	0
100 Bombay Steam	284	0
125 Bombay Burma	438	0
Ash. B. B. Petrol	2	12
50 Bombay Telephone	95	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	116	14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552	8
100 Indan Radio Ord.	462	0
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	11
30 Tata Construction	68	0
25 Tata Oil	17	0
PREF. SHARES.		
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230	0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276	4
7 per cent Bom. Trams.	80	4
5 per cent Central India	485	0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125	0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	36	12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,320	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170	10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	140	4
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st June 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	9,28,97,000
Other Deposits	75,00,36,000
Sundries	1,58,48,000
Rupees	96,72,81,000

ASSETS.

Goverument Securities	54,05,36,000
Loans	2,26,13,000
Cash Credits	16,21,58,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,55,58,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	33,78,000
Dead Stock	2,55,19,000
Sundries	77,07,000
Balances with other Banks	18,39,000
Total	78,93,08,000
Cash	17,79,73,000
Rupees	96,72,81,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 915,100
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,482,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 141,700

Percentage 20.72

Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs. 40,55,000
Other Deposits	Rs.1,11,04,000

ASSETS.

	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 69,35,000
Loans	Rs. 3,97,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	Rs. 7,11,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 32,56,000
Cash	Rs.1,01,69,000

Percentage 20.72

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, June 7.

	Last Week	This Week
Total Bullion	£192,100,000	£192,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 14,000,000	£ 16,300,000
(A) Other Deposits	£135,500,000	£133,900,000
Government Securities	£ 76,900,000	£ 77,800,000
(B) Other Securities	£ 16,400,000	£ 17,000,000
Notes & Coins	£ 74,000,000	£ 73,200,000
Notes in Circulation	£378,100,000	£378,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	49.48%	48.74%
(A) Other Deposits, including Bankers	£ 99,400,000	£ 98,000,000
(B) Other Securities, including Discounts & advances	£ 5,600,000	£ 6,100,000

Latest Commercial News

Small Decline In New York Cotton

EXPECTATIONS OF BREAK IN DRAUGHT

Bullion And Wheat Steady But Linseed And Metals Easy

BOMBAY, June 8

On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates again developed a downward trend.

LOCAL BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Speculative selling and realising on the expectations of a break in the drought depressed New York cotton prices to a considerable extent in the initial stage but subsequently prices recovered on local buying. Later fluctuations were narrow.

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold prices improved a little and ruled steady but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened steady. There was not much doing in oats. Rye was steady. Linseed was slightly easy.

FURTHER RISE IN RUBBER

There was a further rise in rubber prices but metals reacted a little.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE INACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange remained inactive owing to the approaching settlement day. Giltedged Securities showed very little activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 8

Previous closing rate	12.26
To-day's opening rate	12.23
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	12.20
Difference	—.06

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 208

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 8

Previous closing rate	6.22
To-day's opening rate	6.27
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	6.26
Difference	+.04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 8

Reports of dry weather in the Western belt continue but in the absence of any aggressive demand and realising, the market was unable to make any headway with prices generally showing a slightly reactionary tendency. The present higher level also attracted considerable profit taking and liquidation which was however partially absorbed by local buying. On the whole the undertone appeared to be fairly steady.

Trading in October commenced at 11.23 i.e. 3 points lower. Prices eased on speculative selling and realising influenced by some expectations of a break in the drought but there were sufficient buying orders to take up offers as a result of which price changes were small and far between.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.20 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

July — 11.98/11.97
October (12.17) 12.23/12.21
December — 12.33/12.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.26) 6.31
American October (6.22) 6.27
Egyptian July (8.31) 8.35
Egyptian October (8.35) 8.40

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 8

10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 3 points. Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 209 at night and as the New York futures were 12 points down subsequently Broach J-A declined to Rs. 208-8 and thereafter recovered to Rs. 209-6 at 10-30 p.m. when New York futures declined about 5 to 6 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 8

Previous closing	5.06 7/8
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 8

Previous closing	5.07 1/8
To-day's opening	.07
To-day's closing	5.06 1/8
Difference	—.01

FRANC RATE

London, June 8

Previous closing	76.78
To-day's opening	76.75
To-day's closing	76.56
Difference	—.22

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.07 and then eased to 5.05-11/16 thereafter still falling further to 5.06-3/8.

The closing sterling dollar cross rate was 5.06 1/8

The franc opened at 76.75 and declined to 76.71 subsequently depreciating to 76.59.

The closing sterling franc cross rate was 76.56

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8

Business was small

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 8

Gold (£6-17-1 1/2) £6-17-4 1/2

BULLION

London, June 8

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d
Gold per ounce (£6-17-1 1/2) £6-17-4 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 8

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 8

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.76 3/4) 5.77 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.12) 38.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 3/4) 0.95 3/4
London on Milan (58.43) 58.31
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/2) 1-3 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 8

Silver opened at Rs. 55/2, 55/4 and 55/6. Prices early declined on some scattered selling and realising due to poor Shanghai advices but eventually the market recovered on better cables from London which brought in some speculative buying and closed at Rs. 56/3, 55/5 and 55/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/3/6, 34/4 and 34/4/6. Prices early declined on bazaars selling and realising influenced by steadier sterling but thereafter the market rallied on some covering operations as a result of the weakness of sterling and closed steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/6 and 34/5.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 56-1/8 and October at 61-3/8. The market continued to do better on some speculative buying and fairly good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 97-1/8 and September at 98-1/4. The market was somewhat slightly more active on commission houses buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 8

Chicago oats opened steady with July at 42-1/2 but there was not much doing in the absence of any stimulating demand.

Chicago rye opened steady with July at 62 and September at 63-7/8. The market showed very little activity due to the lack of enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 8

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£231 3/4 buyers £232 sellers firm) £230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers easy

Lead (£11 3/16 buyers and sellers steady) £11 1/16 buyers £11 1/8 sellers quiet

Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) £35 1/2 to £36

Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 7/8) £14 11/16 sellers

Dundee July-Aug (£17 1/4 sellers) unquoted.

Lightning July-Aug (£16 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 7/16 paid and buyers

April-June (6 7/16) 6 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£13 1/8) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 7/8) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata June-July (£11 1/8) £11 sellers

Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 3/4) £10 5/8 sellers

JUTE SHARES OPEN EASIER

Slight Improvement In Coals And Sugars Steady

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the share market jute shares opened easier but as the session advanced steadied up slightly on renewed buying orders and speculative support. In coals slight improvement was noticeable owing to good outside support and a moderate business resulted. Teas kept fairly steady. Miscellaneous section show no change with exception of Balrampur sugars which kept very steady. Government securities were quiet. Quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent paper 88/2; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 98/8; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 103/5 s.l.

Bank: Imperial Bank Conty 337.

Railway: Burdwan Cutt 82.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore ordy. 19/8; Dunbar ordy. 126: Kesoram 4; New Victoria pref. 4.

Coals: Amalgamated 20/7; Bengal 258; Burrakur 15/5; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/2; East Indian 20; Equitable 23/14; Minto 4/6; New Beerbhoom 14/14 North Damuda 3/13; Simla Colliery 3/4.

JUTES.

Anglo-India 360; Barangore 156 s.l., Budge Budge 328; s.l., Champdany 149 s.l., Clive 29/12 s.l., Dalhousie 338 s.l., Fort William 252; Howrah 50/8; Khardah 440; Kamarhatty 530; Kanknarrah 460 s.l.; National 23; Orient 212.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Pottery 4; Tata Iron and Steel ordy. 71/4; Do. 2nd pref. 142; B. I. Corporation pref. 123/8 c.t., Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 113; Titaghur Paper pref. 40/; paid up 56 s.o.l.; Midnapore Zemindary 65/8; Sugars:—Balrampur 15/12; Cawnpore 29/8; Dyer Meakin 84; Samastipore 9.

Teas: Bishnauth 34; Carron 683/8; Chamong 9/8; Ethelbarrie 13/8 c.t.; Gungaram 305; Hattikhira 28/4; Hasimara 44/4; Kodala 203; Killcott 71/8; Loobah 7/12; Pussimbing 102; Rungamattee 340; Tezpore ordy. 12/14.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills Debs. 109/4.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR KAFFIRS GREATER THAN EVER

INTERIM DIVIDENDS FULFILLING EXPECTATIONS

No Incentive To Buy In Wall Street Due To Steel Strike Situation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 8

On the Stock Exchange, with interim dividends so far announced fulfilling expectations, demand for kaffirs was greater than ever and despite the week-end profit taking, the tendency was strong. Other sections were very quiet owing to the account.

In Commodities, Rubber was firm on general outside buying. Yesterday's improvement was not wholly maintained in metals. Wheat was generally dull awaiting results of recent rains. Wall Street was steady though there was no incentive to buy in view of the steel strike situation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 8

3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet owing to the proximity of the fortnightly settlement. Giltedgeds were inactive. Oil shares were very firm. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77) £76 7/8 £76 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102) £102

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 9 1/8

International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4

Musical Industries (29-10 1/2) 28-9

Princhin Johnson (39-3) 39-6

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Def (8-9) 8-9

Woolsworth New Ord (96-6) 96-6

Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0

Dunlop Rubber (50-9) 48-9

University Ordinary (22-6) 22-6

Ford Motors (32-3) 31-0

Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

British American Tobacco (122-0) 122-0

Camera 'A' (£7 1/8) £7 3/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (122-0) 122-0

P and O S N Co Defd (16-9) 16-9

Distillers (88-9) 88-3

Bredrurd Dyers (14-6) 14-0

British Celonese (11-0) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (63-4 1/2) 63-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (45-9) 45-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (10-10 1/2) 10-4 1/2

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£112-6) £112-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52) £52

L M S Ord (£25 1/2) £26 1/8

L N E R Refd (£8 1/4) £8 1/8

Southern Defds (£23 3/4) £24 1/8

Landing Pass 5 per stock (£128 1/2) £126 1/2

London "C" Stock (£78 1/2) £76 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (250) 253-9

Godul (147-10) (167-6) 170-0

Moddar New (81-3) 81-3

Sub Nigel (236-9) 238-0

Spring Mines (137-6) 146-0

Union Corporation (134-3) 137-6

NOISE AND WORK

Strong Case For Its Reduction

A lecture on "The effects of noise on work" was delivered to members of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology by Professor F. C. Bartlett, of Cambridge. "We are all convinced that noise is an enemy," he said, 'and that its main attack is not directly physiological but by weapons of an insidious and subtle psychological order.

"In bulk the experimental work of the psychological order dealing with the effects of noise is not at present impressive; in unanimity of result on the whole it is D. A. Laird shut up four healthy typists in a specially constructed test chamber. He made them work in "noisy" conditions and with reduction of noise. The level of noise is reported as "50 units." In the reduction periods the level of the noise was cut down to 40 units. The quality of work was scarcely affected by noise, the quantity of work decreased a little in the case of the two more expert typists when the higher level of noise was present. Nothing was here for tears.

"Normally," said Professor Bartlett, "everybody works at any task a good long way below his maximum efficiency. If we did not, when the course of life made an extra demand we should crack and collapse. Even when we honestly think and say that we are putting out our utmost efforts we very rarely indeed are doing so. Any simple task, the performance of which is easily measurable, also can be rapidly automised. Even if the Archangel Gabriel should fill the world with sound, there are plenty of people who would brush their hair, put on their clothes, eat their food raise their hats to a lady exactly as usual. The more complex and difficult a task, the more absorbing and absorbing to a normal subject it is likely to be. The more interesting and absorbing it is, the more the performer is likely automatically to cut out all external circumstances.

EXPERIMENT WITH BELLS

"Professor Douglas Fryer, working at Cambridge, used an ingenious arithmetical test, so arranged that all of his observers got extremely interested, mainly because they wanted intensely to beat one another, or to surpass some previous performance of their own. For his noise stimuli he used a set of clanging bells, bells being as everyday knows a very common cause of popular complaint. There could be no manner of doubt that the bells, whose pattern of stimulation could be changed at the experimenter's will, were genuinely disturbing. People working in other rooms all over the building were at first moved to make unflattering remarks. But what happened in the experimental room itself? The observers who were working at the test, after a day or so, simply shut the noise out, treated it as not a part of the experiment at all, and carried on apparently without strain and with no increase of inefficiency."

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 8

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76 3/8) £76 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2) £89 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£98 3/4) £98 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Asam Company (27-6) 26-3
Doran Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-0) 35-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-0
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 56-9
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (18 1/2) 18 1/2.
East Rand Proprietary (38-0) 38-6
Rand Mines (145-7 1/2) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 37-6
Anglo Persian (45-1 1/2) 44-6
Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-6 1/2 Ex rights
Mexican Eagle (8-9) 8-9
Shell Transport (33-9) 33-9
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) 20 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 8

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 30 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/4) dol 14 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 39 5/8) unquoted.

United States Steel preference (dol 83) unquoted.

BOGEY OF COMMUNISM IS A FALSE ISSUE

Swadeshi Sangh Appeals To Millowners And Strikers For Immediate Settlement Of The Textile Dispute

The secretaries of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha have issued the following appeal for the immediate settlement of the strike:—

The long delay in the settlement of the mill strike compels the Committee of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh to make an appeal both to the Millowners and to the strikers to come to an early settlement in the general interest of the industry as well as of the country at large. The principal aim of our Sangh is the improvement of the economic condition of the people of this country and we cannot but view with the greatest concern the present development. Without wishing to offer any judgment on the extremely delicate position created between the employers and labour, we feel it our duty to point out that there must be something radically wrong in the organisation of our industries if a dispute of this character, with a possibility of the most dangerous national and economic consequences, can be allowed to drift on indefinitely without any attempt on the part of either of the disputing parties or the Government to come to grips with the problem. We, therefore call upon the Millowners first, as being the stronger and more organised of the disputing parties, to make a definite attempt, even at some sacrifice of supposed prestige, to bring about the end of the dispute.

APPEAL TO LABOUR.

Secondly, we call upon labour to realise the grave difficulties whatever the prime cause may be—in which the mill industry is to-day and not to press at this juncture demands, which are not strictly of an economic nature and which have no connection with the lowering of its standard of living. Our enquiries lead us to believe that on the score of direct and indirect cuts in pay, labour has a legitimate grievance—as regards the major portion of the industry—which should be redressed; but beyond that we do not think that this is the time to press most of the other claims now put forward on behalf of labour. At the same time we would call upon the Millowners to recognise the present Joint Strike Committee for the purposes of this strike as the true representatives of labour and to commence immediate negotiations with them to settle the question of thewage cut at an early date. We are aware that a Government inquiry is in progress on this question but the undue delay in publishing the findings, in spite of the very grave emergency which has arisen, has, in our opinion, almost stultified that inquiry; we therefore also call upon Government to accelerate the publication of their findings, so that the two parties could have some fixed point, settled by a third party after inquiry, at which they can commence their negotiations.

SETTLE IMMEDIATELY.

We trust that the Indian Merchants Chamber which has already taken the lead in trying to get the two parties together will spare no effort in bringing about some rapprochement, on the lines indicated above, in order to stop this dispute which, if continued, can only produce a result which is fraught with the utmost danger and would bring almost certain disaster to the country and to the industry.

In conclusion, we feel that we should warn the public not to be misled by the false bogey of Communism into losing sight of what is, in our opinion, the major fact viz., that this is purely a trade dispute and that the questions at issue are economic and not political.

MYSTERY DANCE GIRL'S DEATH

Coroner Comments On Egyptian Medical Student's "Rashness Of Ignorance"

A pretty dance girl's death in hospital after she had been unconscious for some hours was the subject of a Paddington inquest in mail week.

The girl was Catherine Ward (20), of Portsdown-road, Maida Vale, and it was stated that when ill she was given an injection of omnadin, an Egyptian substance for reducing temperature, by an Egyptian medical student, says the "News Chronicle".

The coroner adjourned the inquiry until June 14, so that Dr. Roche Lynch, the Home Office analyst, could make an examination.

Philip Haring, a bookmaker's clerk, said the girl had been living with him.

Miss Ward had a cold, and when he returned home on Monday night she was still in bed.

She said that Mr. Fahmy, a medical student in the flat above, had been to see her and given her an injection in the side to relieve the pain in her legs.

He met Fahmy, who suggested that a doctor should be called.

The Coroner (holding up a little white pill-box): Had you seen this box before?

"Not until Dr. Plummer called my attention to it", said Haring.

Pahmy said that he knew nothing about the box.

The Coroner, turnng to his officer, asked: "Have you put the C.I.D. on this?"

"No, not yet, sir", the officer replied.

"Omnadin" Injection.

Mohammed Ali Fahmy, who described himself as an Egyptian medical student, said he had not joined a hospital yet.

What stage are you at with your studies?—The first stage. I take a private tutor.

Fahmy said that he came to England two years ago.

You are getting of rather slowly, are you not? How old are you?—Twenty-five.

Fahmy said that the substance which he gave as an injection was omnadin.

The coroner: Why did you inject it?—Her temperature was 39.5 centigrade (103 Fahr.) and I knew omnadin decreases temperature.

Where did you get this omnadin?—I had one or two left with me from Egypt. I brought them with me from Egypt.

Fahmy referred to Haring as "Mr. Jackson", whereupon the coroner said:

"What is the meaning of this? Have you two names?"

Haring: I took the flat in the name of Jackson. My name is Haring.

Fahmy proceeded to state that he told the doctor who was called that he had given the girl an injection of omnadin and the doctor answered: "That is quite nice" and praised it.

"Rashness Of Ignorance."

Dr. H. J. Taylor, who made a postmortem examination, said death was due to congestion of the lungs probably following narcotic poisoning.

In adjourning the inquest the coroner said that a young Egyptian medical student, "with all the rashness of ignorance, proceeded to give an injection of something he had had in his possession in Egypt."

"It is a very curious case", the coroner added. There were drugs found and white tablets.

"It does present a picture of narcotic poisoning, but, on the other hand, it may be that the condition was one of those attacks of illness, including temperature, which simulate narcotic poisoning. She certainly had pneumonia."

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co.

The first annual report of the Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd., a Swadeshi Concern under the patronage of Their Highnesses the Nawab of Bhopal and the Aga Khan shows that the Company has done satisfactory work in the brief span of one single year. The period under review was naturally devoted to spade work, preliminary organization, appointment of Agents and opening of branches. The list of agencies shows the Company has 88 agents in all the principal cities of the world. Under-writing of business was possible on a regular basis only in the latter half of this period. From this point of view, the results as disclosed in the accounts are quite satisfactory. The loss ratios being on the low side testify to the care and judgment exercised in underwriting, and all the investments of the Company are in gilt-edged securities.

Considering that it has almost just been started the concern has already made appreciable progress and bids fair to assume a leading position in the near future.

A significant instance of the success the Company is rapidly achieving is the powerfull support of the Nizam's Government that it has secured, the Government being represented on the Board of Directors by the Finance Minister Sir Akbar Hydari himself.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1934

CROP PLANNING AT SIMLA

Sir Fazli's Apologia For Govt. Inaction

RICE FORMULA EVOLVED

Bengal And Madras Delegates Deny Over-Production

SIMLA, June 8.

The Crop Planning Conference met this morning for three hours under the Chairmanship of Sir Fazli Hussain.

The Government of India was represented by Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir James Grigg, Sir Vijaya Raghavachariar, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Deputy Secretary to Education, Health and Lands Department, Mr. B. C. Burt Agricultural Expert, Doctor Meek, Colonel Oliver, Animal Husbandry Expert, Mr N. D. Calder, Director of Traffic and Railway Department, Mr. A. M. Livingstone, Marketing Expert, and Mr. S. Vaidyanatham, Statistician.

The Provincial Contingents, consisting of official and non-official advisers, numbered 28.—United Press.

Sir Fazli Hussain welcoming the delegates said it was extremely important work that made him call the delegates from such long distances. "We know fully the gravity of the situation. We also know that for some three years or more, the situation has been very grave and that the hopes at one time entertained of this wretched economic depression passing away have not been realised.

BATTLING WITH DEPRESSION.

Some people are not as optimistic as others and are inclined to believe that the depression is not a passing phase and should be dealt with seriously. From time to time, people have been urging if you raise the prices all trouble would be over. When news comes to India of other great countries' heroic efforts to raise prices, naturally we feel why not we also try.

Suggestions have been made to alter the exhange ratio and increase the currency. I have no doubt that the members of the conference are fully aware of the fact that these possibilities have been most carefully considered, and it is only because it has not been found possible to proceed along those lines that no action has been taken.

CROP-PLANNING PROBLEM.

A third possibility that has been suggested is that there might be something wrong with crop planning of India. Is cultivation in India being made to produce the largest possible amount of wealth. It is quite possible that there may be some commodities which are overproduced and some which are underproduced. If so there must be some readjustment. This is really the subject which this conference has been called to discuss. The immediate cause of calling the conference was certain discussions at the Provincial Economic Conference in Delhi. There the question of rural indebtedness was taken up and a number of provincial representatives urged that it was possible to obtain relief by examining suitable crops.

Continuing Sir Fazli Hussain said "these suggestions were taken up by the Council of Agricultural Research who set themselves to work and collected relevant materials. These have been circulated and I believe with your expert knowledge, you will be able to draw inferences and formulate schemes. There are also notes by the Directors of Agriculture of the different Provinces which form the most valuable material for consideration. There are three or four notes on some important subjects like jute, sugarcane and cotton, subjects which are already being dealt with by Special Committees of an All-India Nature.

The first item for consideration is that of rice and I would like to hear opinions of representatives giving the provincial views and not individual views.

NO OVERPRODUCTION IN MADRAS

"Mr. Hood, the Finance Secretary, Madras Government, said that so far as Madras Presidency was concerned, there was no overproduction of rice. The area under rice was 30 per cent of the total cultivable area, and it was not increased to anything like the proportion of increase in the population.

Sir Fazli Hussain asked whether the consumption of rice per adult in Madras was 1.20 pound per day.

Mr. Hood replied that the Madras ryot did not get much extra vegetable and the production of cereals in the Presidency was not large.

BURMA AND BENGAL RICE

Mr. Bijay Bihari Mukherjee, officiating Director of Land Records Bengal, said that only 48 per cent of the cultivable area was used for rice. They had no overproduction and imported a large quantity of rice from Burma, but Bengal would very much like to be self-contained.

Sir Fazli Hussain:—Who produces rice cheaper? Burma or Bengal?

Mr. Mukherjee:—Our rice is much finer, sweeter and more nutritious. Burma rice is an evil necessity. If we can get our own rice, we should not like to take Burma rice.

Sir Miles Irving said that Punjab was not seriously interested in rice which was a luxury crop. Commercially they were not interested in production of rice.—A. P.

BURMA'S BURNING PROBLEM

Doctor Burns, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, declared that the requirements of his Presidency were not met with by its production.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer, Sind, was of opinion that Sind produced its own requirements, and was not much interested in rice.

D. L. Drake Brockman, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces stated that his province had to import rice, which came mostly from Burma.

Stating Burma's position Mr. A. M. Ackral Director of Agriculture informed the conference that Burma's output was double her rice. The cost of production was comparatively cheaper, as it did not cost the cultivator more than Rs. 20 to Rs 22 per acre, whereas the cost in other provinces was almost double. Excepting Jute and Sugarcane, in very small quantity, it was not possible to replace rice by some other crop, as the rain fall conditions in Burma are totally different from other provinces, and even Jute and Sugarcane could not be grown profitably and on commercial basis.

On behalf of Bihar, Dr. Sethi, Director of Agiculture pointed out that 80,000 tests were imported from Bengal and the question of over-production did not arise.

Assam's representative Mr. C. R. Pawsey, followed suit Mr. J. H. Ritchie, Director of Agriculture.—United Press.

REVISED FORMULA

After a prolonged discussion, Sir Fazli Hussein moved the following revised formula "that the present world conditions in the matter of rice production should be borne in mind by Provincial Governments which may be contemplating an increase in present area under rice".

This motion was supported by all the Provincial representatives and carried.

PROBLEM OF WHEAT

The Crop Planning Conference adjourned at 1 p.m. to meet again to-morrow when discussion on wheat will be resumed. During to-day's unfinished consideration of this question, there was practically no support to suggestion that keeping in view the world position with regard to the production and trade in wheat, it was undesirable that the area under wheat in India should exceed 33 million acres. This suggestion it may be remembered was lost by 6 votes against 4 in the sub-committee.

The conference discussed a different proposition urging that no fresh stimulus be given to expansion of wheat cultivation in India and every effort be made for substitution of other crops for wheat. This resolution had been carried unanimously in the sub-committee, but to-day when it came before this conference, opposition was voiced by the representative of Sind to the first part relating to fresh stimulus. Discussion was in progress, when the Conference adjourned. A. P.

NEW BENGAL LAW IN ACTION

Gallows For Attempted Murder

MIDNAPORE, June 8.

Harendra Krishna Chakravarty and Krishna Choudhury, who were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal on the charge of attempting to murder Mr. Cleary, the Police Superintendent, Chittagong, as also several other Europeans assembled at the Paltan Cricket Grounds to witness the Cricket match on January 7 last, were hanged on Tuesday last, inside the Midnapore Central Jail.

It will be recalled that this was the first case in which persons found guilty on charges of attempted murder were sentenced to death, according to the provisions of the latest amendment of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1934.—United Press.

POSTAL INQUIRY

Committee To Leave Simla On June 21

SIMLA, June 8.

A communique says:—

The Postal Enquiry Committee have issued their questionnaire which indicates that the Committee are not only concerned with the major problems but also with items of detail simplification of which would tend to afford relief to the staff and expedite disposal of postal business.

As at present arranged the Committee leave Simla on tour on June 21. After halting at Bombay for 14 days they move to Madras where they reach on the evening of July 19. Their further movements will be announced later on.

During their stay at different stations the Committee will investigate local service problems in different departments of Post Office, as also record evidence. Their meeting will be open to the public when evidence will be taken, except when it is decided that particular witness should be examned in camera.—United Press.

The Associated Press understands that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Beatrix Stanley will leave Simla towards the end of July on a brief monsoon tour in Central India and Rajputana and return early in August.—A.P.

Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab arrived in Bombay by the Mail Boat on Friday.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Interesting Satta Gambling Case Tried In Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 7.

Mr. R. E. Pollock, Additional Judicial Commissioner decided an interesting case from Wardha District in which one Bhagirath Marwari, coton merchant of Wardha, had been convicted under section 3 of the Gambling Act and sentenced by the 1st Class Magistrate, Wardha to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for keeping a common gambling house for receiving stakes(Satta) on cotton figures.

In questioning the sentence on point of law and accepting the reference in the case made by the Sessions Judge, Wardha, the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner observed:—

"The Public Gambling Act in its application to the Central Provinces has been amended by the C.P. Act III of 1927 an Act which made punishable, for the first time, Satta gambling. Under Section 1 (2) of the C. P. Act, the provisions of that Act, other than Section 3, with which we are now concerned, do not come into force until there is a notification by the local Government. Admittedly there has been no notification extending the provisions of the C.P. Act of 1927 to the Wardha District, in which this case arose

The reference which has not been opposed by the District Magistrate, must therefore, be accepted and the conviction set aside. There was no appearance in the case either on behalf of the crown or the accused.—United Press.

BLIND BOY'S ACHIEVEMENT

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Matriculation Examination results which were announced yesterday disclose remarkable achievement of a blind boy named Sadhan Chandra Gupta, son of a Bengal Congress Leader, Mr. J. C. Gupta His achievement is all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that he was educated in the braille system and appeared in the examination as a private student. He has obtained over 80 per cent marks in three subjects in open competition with all other condidates.

The aggregate marks scored by him are over 75 per cent including the highest mark in such an abstruse subject as Sanskrit.—United Press.

NO JUSTICE BAN ON BRAHMINS

MADRAS, June 8.

The Executive Committee of Justice Party which met this evening with Kumara Raja of Chettinad in the chair resolved to constitute a board of 12 members called Election Board with power to co-opt, to issue election manifesto, to carry on propaganda, to select candidates on behalf of the party and make all other arrangements in connection with the coming Assembly elections.

The Executive Committee accepted the recommendation of the informal conference lifting the ban on Brahmins and reiterated the party's belief in the attainment of social equality by the abolition of all distinctions based on births.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADER ACQUITTED

Magistrate Disagrees With Prosecution Contention

"MAY DAY" ECHO AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Bankim Mukherjee, a labour leader, who was brought under arrest from Benares under section 13 of Press Emergency Powers Act for publishing, circulating and possessing "May Day" leaflets was acquitted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as there was no evidence that he had any connection with printing of distribution of "May Day" leaflets.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate disagreed with the prosecution contention that the accused might be said to have published offending leaflets in so far as he referredto its contents in the course of his speech at the base of Ochterline Movement on "May Day" and observed that such narrow interpretation of the word "publishing" should not be put while administering this Act which after all is a piece of emergency legislation. The word should be, he said, interpreted in accordance with its common sense and meaning.—United Press.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Agra Branch Opened

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, June 7.

The Central Bank of India Limited Bombay has opened a Branch at Agra with Tulsi Ram as Agent and Krishna Pershad Bhargawa as Treasurer. The opening ceremony of this Branch office was performed this morning before a large and distinguished gathering which included principal bankers and merchants. After performing the ceremonial "huwan", etc., a meeting was held under the presidentship of Seth Achal Singh.

Mr. S. C. Phozdar, Manager of the Delhi Branch of the said Bank, welcomed the audience on behalf of Sir Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the said Bank, as he himself was unable to attend the function owing to his being engaged in the enquiry committee at Colombo.

Pt. Bisheswar Dayal Chaturvedi, Secretary of the Agra Trades Association, welcomed the opening of Branch at Agra and congratulated the citizens to have a branch of the well-known Indian Bank.

Pt Chaturvedi dealt on the history of Indian banking, and said that banks were known in Indian in the Vedic period, and were referred to in "Manusmirti". After referring to the banking system, under the Mohomadan Rule, he said that the East India Company had opened its first Bank at Agra, which was known as "Agra and United Service Bank." He gave stastical figures of foreign countries with regard to banks, and added that Central Bank of India was one of the four biggest Banks. Then he dealt with the causes of failure of banks; and said that it was a sacred trust, if honestly carried out, it can never meet failure.

Seth Achal Singh delivered his presidential address and spoke on the commercial importance of Agra. He then declared the Bank open.

POLICE OFFICER IN FATAL ACCIDENT

MADRAS, June 8.

Sergeant Major Williams of the Traffic Department, Madras City Police, died as a result of a bus accident which occurred this afternoon in the Rattan Bazaar Road, George Town.

Sergeant Major Williams was a European officer who came from Lancashire. He had put in 20 years service was to retire at the end of the year.—A. P.

Premier's Award And Assembly Elections

Muslim Proposal To Run Candidates On Joint Ticket

KARACHI, June 6.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, M L A., Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference and Shaik Abdul Majid, M L C., ex-President, All-India Khilafat Committee have issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

We deem it our duty to place our appeal before the Muslims of India as to the line of action that the Muslim community should adopt in the light of the decision of the All-India Congress Committee.

The Mussalmans of India should offer their thanks to the Congress Hindu leaders for having openly and frankly stated that the decision of the Congress means opposition to the Premier's communal award, apart from the proposals of the White Paper. It does not require any stretch of imagination to predict that the views expressed by Pandit Malaviya will be endorsed, in spite of Dr. Ansari, by the Congress Parliamentary Board and subsequently upheld by the Indian National Congress.

Now the question arises as to what should the Mussalmans of India do in face of the united opposition of the Hindus both Congressmen and non-Congressmen, with the exception of perhaps a few levelheaded liberals, to the Premier's Communal Award? The Muslim nationalists and the Jamiat-ul-ulema Hind who participated in a recent meeting of the Lucknow Muslim Unity Board have, we understand, made their position absolutely clear that they adhere to the Premier's Communal Award in absence of a voluntary settlement.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE VIEW

The same is the position of the All-India Muslim Conference and the All-India Muslim League with only this difference, that while the above two organisations are dominated by those Muslims who will not accept a settlement which may be based upon joint electorates, the Muslim nationalists and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Hind will be quite prepared to surrender separate electorates in favour of some form of joint electorates, provided the Hindu organisations, including the Congress accept the thirteen main demands of the Muslim Conference.

But just as has been stated by Dr. Ansari in his parting interview, the question of electorates does not arise, so long as some Constituent Assembly based upon adult franchise does not devise a formula of Hindu-Muslim settlement which may replace the Premier's award.

Whether the proposal of convening a Constituent Assembly is practical or not, whether even if it is practical the Indian leaders will accept it or not, and whether the existing political organisations will ever commit themselves to the findings of such a Assembly or not, are questions too premature to answer. For the present so far as the Mussalmans of India are concerned, the position is, that the leading organisations of the Muslim community are substantially united on the Premier's Communal Award, since it is not possible to arrive at an agreed settlement.

JOINT TICKET

Having said to much on the existing political situation as it affects the best interests of the Mussim community, is it or is it not possible for the Muslim organisations to join hands together and to run elections to the Assembly on a joint ticket to be issued by a joint board representing the various political organisations. The only difference of opinion that may arise among the Muslim organisations will perhaps be about the exact nature of the modifications of the White Paper proposals.

But can we jointly inform the Congress that while we will gladly join the Congress in pressing for reasonable amendments of the White Paper proposals as they have been already submitted in the form of a memorandum by the Joint British Indian Delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee, we cannot go beyond that memorandum, unless the Muslim demands have been conceded by the Congress or at least the Congress accepts the Premiers Communal Award. If in the opinion if Mr. Aney, the last dictator of the Congress, modification of the White Paper is inseparable from the modification of the Premiers Award, can we not adopt the same position and say if it is so, we cannot agree to modifications of the White Paper, unless the Premiers Award is accepted or modified consistent with the Muslim demands.

NEED FOR SOLIDARITY

Muslim solidarity is essential to the protection of Muslim interests and the smooth working of any constitution, and in the absence of an amicable settlement of the communal problems, it is impossible for us to maintain division in Muslim members of any legislature. In most of the legislatures, including the Central Legislature, Muslims will remain in perpetual and hopeless minority, and they cannot afford to divide themselves on political grounds. In a few legislatures in which we may find ourselves in majority, our total strength would be too small to allow any division. Our strength must necessarily lie in the charocter of the representatives we may elect and upon the solid front that we may maintain in the various legislatures. If it is so, let us make an experiment with the electoin of our representatives to the Assembly. Let us join together to elect the best of our candidates with the best of purposes that of politically organising the Muslims of India for the protection of our political interests and the welfare of the country as a whole.

Our salvation does not depend upon the goodwill of the Government or the Congress but it must depend in all ages upon our own solidarity, the service and sacrifice that we can put forth individually and collectively for the good of our people and our country and offering our ungrudging co-operation to all those forces who are inclined to cooperate with us within and without various legislatures for the common good of all.—A. P.

NEW RANGOON JUDGE

SIMLA, June 8.

A communique says:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of appointment of Mr. H. B. L. Braund, Bar-at-Law, to be Judge of the Rangoon High Court vice Hon'ble Justice J. R. E. Cunliffe, Kt., Bar-at-Law who has been appointed a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.—United Press.

22 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

Attempt On Bengal Governor's Life And Its Sequel

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Twenty-two persons including one girl student of Vidyasagar College were arrested this morning following simultaneous raids by the Special Branch Police in various places of North Calcutta in connection with the recent shooting outrage at Lebong on the Bengal Governor and also terrorist conspiracy at Garbetta in Midnapore.—United Press

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